

CHRISTIAN DAILY
IDEA PROPOSED
BY METHODISTSWould Be Committed to
"Right Thinking and
Righteous Relationship"MANY BALLOTS TAKEN
ON CHOICE OF BISHOPChurch to Co-operate With
Other Denominations for
Outlawing of War

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (P)—A resolution approved unanimously at the Methodist General Conference put the conference behind a movement for publication of a "great Christian daily newspaper" to be "run by Christian journalists and definitely committed to the handling of news with regard for right thinking and righteous relationship."

It was understood the movement was launched by the Rev. Stanley High of New York, writer and former missionary to China.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A Negro, Bishop Robert E. Jones of New Orleans, presided for the first time in the history of American Methodism at the General Conference here.

Heretofore, while the two effective Negro bishops have occupied seats on the platform and taken part in devotional leadership, it has been an unwritten law that when the turn of a Negro bishop came to preside over the session, he asked a white member of the board to fulfill that function.

With 93 Negro delegates in the body, representing somewhat more than 10 per cent of the delegates, and 94 other delegates from outside the United States, including Liberians, Chinese, Koreans, Indians, Mexicans, and Filipinos, the time seemed ripe to do away with all racial distinctions, even though unspoken.

Resolutions were passed in which the presidency of Bishop Jones was spoken of as characterized by courtesy, impartiality and skill, and expression was made to him and to all his race of the pleasure of the relationship, which was recognized "as welcome evidence of a new and better day."

A deadlock on the third bishop to be chosen has remained unbroken all day, the two leading favorites being replaced by two others, neither of whom seem to be able to obtain the requisite two-thirds of the votes cast.

Voting was taken at frequent intervals during the day. After several ballots the Rev. Dr. L. O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, Boston, and the Rev. Dr. James M. Gray, pastor in Scranton, Pa., both began to drop, having almost equally divided the vote in several counts.

In an effort to break the deadlock supporters of these men turned to the Rev. Dr. R. B. Urmy, Pittsburgh, and the Rev. Dr. Ralph Cushman, Rochester, N. Y., both pastors, resulting in a second deadlock. In the later votes Dr. Hartman's vote dropped from its peak of more than 400 to 122, while Dr. Gray, who was sometimes above, but more often just below, has only a small fraction of his former supporters.

Effort was made to continue voting and give instructions to the episcopate.

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Owners and Tenants
Work to Help Farms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARDMORE, Okla.
BY STUDYING each other's problems, landowners and tenants of Carter County are working out a program for developing all of the available farm land in the county.

Among the changes sought are five and ten-year, instead of one-year contracts, tenants to handle their own routine of diversification of crops, the landowner to take a smaller rental the first year of a long-time contract with gradual increases to a fixed maximum, the tenant to terrace the land, build a water reservoir and provide trees. Landowners are to assist in marketing, when feasible.

Loan Societies
Point to Home
Owning NationDeclared Greatest Factor
in American Record of
46 Per Cent Owners

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DALLAS, Tex.—Forty-six per cent of the people of the United States own their own homes, and building and loan associations represent the greatest single factor in making America a nation of home owners.

This statement was made at the thirty-sixth annual convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations in the report of the industrial division of the Better Relations Commission, made by Fenton B. Turk Jr., of New York City.

Remarkable results obtained in work among the big industrial plants, were reported. Standard Oil of New Jersey, the Pullman Company, and the United States Steel Corporation were listed by Judge John Warren, formerly president of the New Jersey League, as outstanding examples of great organizations with savings plans to keep labor in settled and contented condition.

Stabilization of Labor
Judge Warren declared that stabilization of labor is one of the fundamental causes of American supremacy in industry and that co-operative saving is a labor stabilizer.

John E. Owen, vice-president of the Republic National Bank of Dallas, advocated government supervision of building and loan activities as a means to protect them and their control of "such a colossal part of the national wealth."

Two score of attorneys of building and loan associations discussed the proposed uniform mechanics lien law with C. Clinton James, Washington, D. C., chairman of the league's federal legislative committee, leading the round table. Most of the attorneys said it was to their interest to see that the building and loan associations' mortgage money has a first lien and deplored the confusion caused by the various systems employed in different states.

Purpose Educational
Mr. James explained that the uniform bill was drafted by the committee appointed for that purpose by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and that its mission was persuasive and educational, tending to an improvement in the present state laws regarding liens.

The chief criticism of the bill by some delegates was that it favored the laborer and the material man, and did not give the owner and the person who financed the building as much protection as it should. All criticism will be filed and attempts made to improve the measure, Mr. James said.

The Kentucky law was held to be a good one because it requires a person who claims a lien to file the lien and if the lien is not on record at the time the mortgage advances the money he is protected by the condition of the record title at the time the advance is made.

In the report of the federal legislative committee of the league Mr. James said that of the bills pending in Congress his organization is opposed to passage of the Denison blue sky bill as introduced, the Crosser home loan bill, the bill to increase the postal savings deposits from \$2500 to \$5000, and the Cope-land home loan bank bill. The legislative committee favored the passage of the bill to make the United States a party to a foreclosure proceeding.

STUDENT CHURCH AT CORNELL
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ITHACA, N. Y.—Establishment of a student church on the campus of Cornell University at Ithaca is being considered by the Central New York Episcopal Diocese.

Meanwhile Japanese Rotarians are doing their part by sending over to Australia a large supply of pamphlets dealing with their own country, and Rotarians, in addition to their home country studies, are attending series of lectures on Japanese history and industry.

Mr. Birks' office as first District Governor of Australia—the Commonwealth having been made a district last year—is no sinecure. It entails traveling at least 15,000 miles every year over the whole continent.

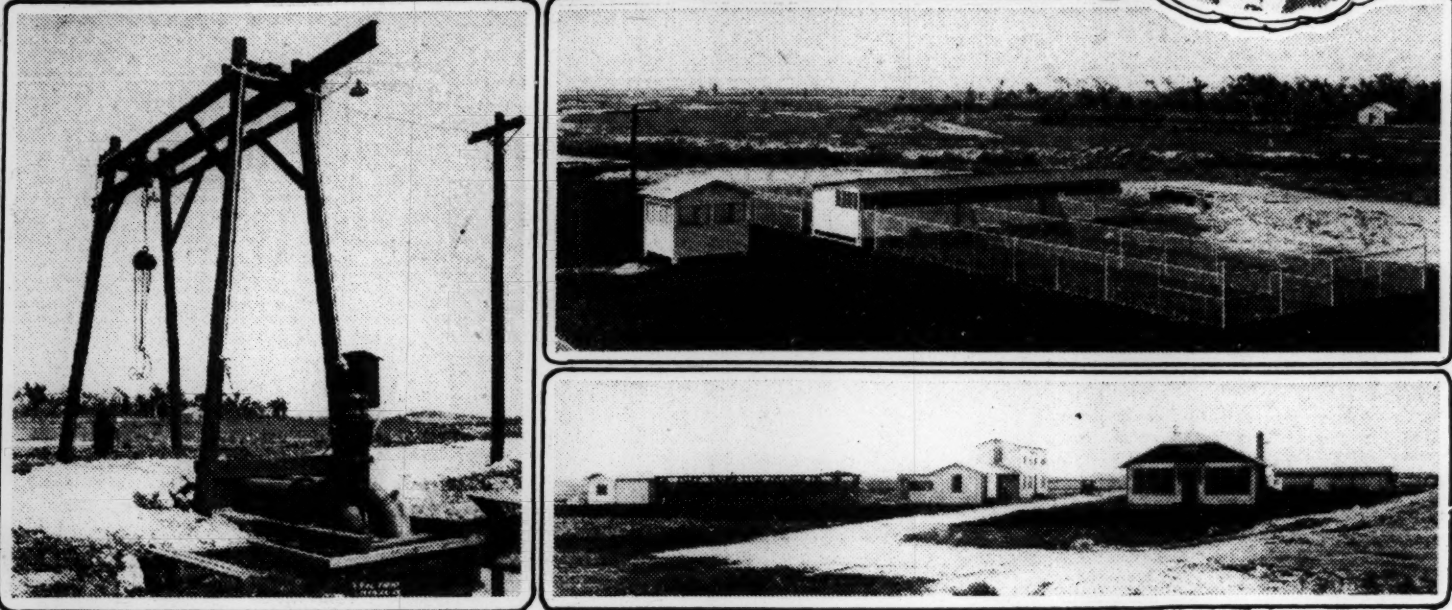
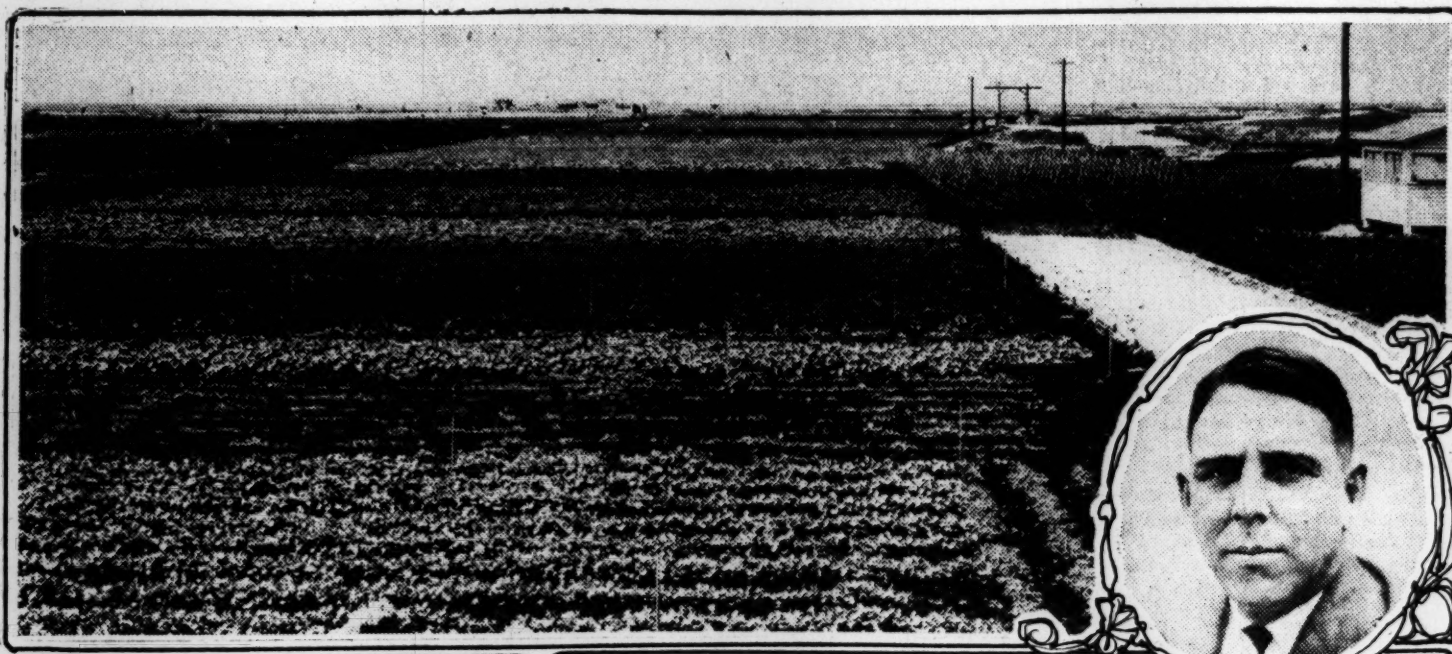
The next Australian Rotary conference will be held at the Federal capital, Canberra, where the Federal Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Garran, is president of the local organization.

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Rotarian delegates to the coming international conference in Tokyo next October are having a busy time studying up on their own country.

It has been impressed upon them by G. Fred Birks, who is organizing interest in the conference, that the Japanese are a most inquiring people and that a little educational equipment before facing the barrage of questions in the Orient will prove advisable.

So intending delegates are industriously taking a "know your own country" course, reading up all the latest textbooks on Australia.

Florida Real Estate Set to Work on Crops



A Florida Utilities Company Has Taken the Initiative in Showing That the State Can Raise Good Crops of Large Variety Throughout a Full Growing Year. This is Done With Everglades Muck, Which Has Been Found Rich in Plant Food, and by Installation of Irrigation and Drainage Systems.

MR. VENIZELOS
IS WILLING TO
ACCEPT OFFICEBut Veteran Statesman Says
He Would Leave Country
to End Strife

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
ATHENS—Eleutherios Venizelos, interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, said that he hoped that the present constitutional crisis would be solved by the reconstruction of the former Cabinet, in which case he would willingly lend his assistance. If this course failed, he would consent to form a Cabinet, but only on condition of the immediate dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies.

In the main, he said, he had been in full agreement with the policy of the former Cabinet, except that it had acted unconstitutionally in postponing the formation of the Senate, and a banking measure of national importance had been passed without the concurrence of both chambers. These were the chief reasons which had put him at variance with George Kafandaras, ex-Finance Minister and leader of the Liberals, and which led to the present crisis.

Mr. Venizelos said he recognized that his intervention would revive antagonisms and he would readily leave the country again if he thought he could terminate the strife by so doing. On the other hand, he reiterated that as long as he was in Greece no militarist dare stage a coup d'etat.

The President's consultations with the political leaders indicate that the Royalists desire the reconstruction of the former Cabinet free from Mr. Venizelos' influence. Only in the case of failure would they consider the dissolution of the Chamber. The Republicans, however, favor an invitation to Mr. Venizelos to take up the premiership in case the reconstruction of the Zaimis Government is impossible. Alexander Papanastassiou insists that Mr. Venizelos should be asked immediately to form a Cabinet.

Leaders in economic thought from all the world who have visited Miami and studied its possibilities are as one in pointing out that the future of the State lies in its soil and its climate. Sporadic effort to promote farming, during the past 40 years, has proved that almost unlimited possibilities may be the outgrowth of intelligent and persistent cultivation.

Fruits like the papaya, the avocado and the mango have been brought to a state of perfection; tomato plantations of the sawgrass marshes supply the tables of thousands during the winter growing season. Individual effort has proven that poultry may be raised at great profit. Dairying has grown with the cities.

Until now, however, there has been little if anything done to promote the practice of general, diversified farming. Winter vegetable growers

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Florida Proves Productivity
of Peculiar Everglades SoilWater Control System Enables Farmers to Extend
Activities All Year Round—Experiment in Diversification Indicates Unlimited Possibilities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIAMI, Fla.—Florida has determined to see what intelligent, diversified farming can do for the State. Through the efforts of Joe H. Gill, vice-president and general manager of the Florida Power & Light Company, there has been established at Opa-Locka, 12 miles from Miami, a model farm of 20 acres under the direction of an able farmer. The land is Everglades muck and the farmer is Frank Sterling. There are 4,000,000 acres of this muck lying idle.

Mr. Sterling was selected for the job for his wide experience, both as an individual grower and because of his background as a member for many years of the faculty of the state university and a chief in its extension service. On the model farm he has set out a grove of citrus and tropical trees, plantations of berries and grapes, has established a poultry plant, will maintain a small dairy, and will raise feed as well as money crops.

Genuine Attempt at Diversification
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FREE ZONE FOR
VILNA FAVORED
BY LITHUANIANSPrime Minister to Elaborate
Project at Forthcoming
Conference at Kaunas

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A proposal to establish a free zone for Vilna will be included in the forthcoming Lithuanian plan for a settlement of the dispute with Poland, Professor Augustus Waldemar, the Lithuanian Prime Minister, told the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in an exclusive interview here.

Professor Waldemar hopes to elaborate the scheme with the Polish-Lithuanian joint security commission reassembles at Kaunas on June 25.

Asked for his opinion as to what are the chief obstacles to the development of normal relations between the two countries, Professor Waldemar declared they could be summed up in the phrase "the Poles have not ceased dreaming of the creation of a greater Poland." Unlike the Germans, who since the war have realized that they must think in terms of economics, the Poles still think in terms of territory. Their policy since the resuscitation of the Polish state at the end of the Great War has been directed to territorial aggrandizement—to the restoration of the Polish kingdom of 1772 plus the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, speaking a military language.

Acquire Two Salients
They had acquired two great salients, the Danzig corridor and the Vilna corridor, and would like to straighten out the line by getting control of the whole country between the two places. From a strategic as well as an economic viewpoint, he said, the position was untenable until they had done so.

Hence, Professor Waldemar felt pessimistic about the immediate future, though he hoped his neighbors would refrain or be restrained from active aggression during the next few years, in which case he saw the possibility of brighter days ahead, owing to the fact that Russia's gradual

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Fur Industry Seeks
More Humane Trap

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.
MOVEMENT to displace the steel trap from the fur industry with improved devices either for taking animals alive or destroying them humanely is believed to make another step forward in the exhibiting of more than 100 such humane trapping devices submitted in a contest held by the American Humane Association and the National Association of the Fur Industry.

The traps are the work of 75 inventors, entered in an annual competition for prizes of \$100, \$35, and \$15, offered by the fur industry, and are on display at the headquarters of the humane association here.

Trans-Sea Radio
Waves Assigned
by CommissionFederal Board Allocates
74 Channels—Publishers
Get 20

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Federal Radio Commission announces allocations of 74 short wave channels for trans-oceanic service, practically doubling American high frequency licenses. The action follows statements by the commission's technical adviser that a world race for the available short wave channels might develop, with prospect of squatter sovereignty on the international ether.

The commission's decisions have far-reaching domestic significance. It grants 20 waves to the American Publishers Association, representing 12 press associations and newspapers, including The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, a newcomer in the field. The group asked for 32 waves and received the largest number given any single applicant of the six successful groups. The allocation definitely marks the entrance of the American press into the radio communication service on its own account.

Other Construction Permits
Other construction permits were authorized as follows: Robert Dollard Company, 8 channels out of 15 asked; Tropical Radio Telegraph, 7 out of 12 asked; American Telephone and Telegraph, 9 out of 9 asked; for the Mackay Company, 15 out of 19 asked; for the Commercial Union of America, 15 out of 55 asked.

Claims of two companies were rejected as not serving public interest, the Pacific Communications Company, which had asked for 8 channels, and the S. P. Company, New York, which sought channels to send stock quotations.

Three of the successful companies already had short waves, the American Telephone & Telegraph, 3; the Mackay Company, 22; the Radio Corporation of America, 50. Claims of the Radio Corporation were cut by 40, but the corporation will nevertheless still have more short waves than any other group, with a total of 65, against 37 for Mackay.

The commission's order does not specify the channels, but only the numbers. The channels will be decided upon after a conference of engineers of the respective groups, called to meet here May 31.

International Race
The commission's action will earmark a large number of the remaining international channels. Capt. S. C. Hooper, technical adviser of the commission, at a preliminary hearing, Jan. 18, warned that an international race for high frequency waves impended. He urged quick American action, saying, "The longer the United States delays in putting its high frequency channels on the map internationally, the larger will be the proportion of channels occupied by foreign states."

Captain Hooper's prediction has been verified by hasty action of European countries in recent months. He estimated the United States should get a total of about 140 fixed bands provided America took 50 per cent of the world's available channels from the 75 other nations. The new allocation, plus waves already taken, more than fills this quota.

To bring down the American total the commission plans to refuse renewal of certain short wave licenses granted when importance of such transoceanic bands was not realized. A memorandum prepared for the commission May 12 showed the

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REFORM IN COAL
MINING STARTED
BY ROCKEFELLERInefficient Mines Are to Be
Shut Down to Prevent
OverproductionINDUSTRY EXPECTED
TO ADOPT PROGRAMMove Made to Obviate Cuts
in Wages and to Stabilize
Market Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A plan of reform in the soft coal industry which operators expect will stabilize employment, and overproduction and stop price cutting, will be put into effect by the Consolidation Coal Company, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a large shareholder, according to an announcement of policy just made by George J. Anderson, president of the Consolidation company.

Coal operators described the move as a "pioneer step," and are in accord with Mr. Anderson that it will have the desired effect, many other operators signifying their intention of taking similar action. It was said that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, advocated such a step two years ago.

In brief, the plan consists of eliminating inefficient mines and mines from the industry and concentrating on the best producers. To this end the Consolidation Coal Company has announced that it is closing 10 mines—four in Somerset field in Pennsylvania and six in the Fairmont field in West Virginia. About 2500, or 20 per cent, of the miners in these two fields will be thrown out of work, but for the remaining 80 per cent far better conditions will exist, giving them full time instead of part time on which they were scheduled before, it was said.

Provision for Families
The announcement says that the company expects to take care of all married men and their families by replacements if necessary. The step was taken at this season of the year, it was noted, because the men without families would be able to find employment in other lines of work.

Robert C. Hill, formerly vice-president and chairman of the board of Anderson, Hill & Co., operators, who became chairman of the board of the consolidated company at the same time Mr. Anderson became president, said there had been a wide response to the consolidation of the industry, and that many operators have indicated that they will take similar action.

"The worst feature of the superfluity of mines," Mr. Hill said, "is that instead of giving the men steady work at a decent wage, it puts them on part time. In some mines men have been working only two days a week, and we felt that it was pretty well agreed in the industry, by both operators and miners, that any contribution toward a reduction of tonnage as well as of miners would be of constructive benefit on both sides. Someone, we felt, had to take a radical stand for the sake of the industry."

Curtailed Production
The Consolidation's annual production is about 15,000,000 tons annually and its distribution slightly larger through affiliated companies. It operates in West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Maryland. The Kentucky fields, which are on full time, are not affected by the new plan. Maryland fields, also will not be affected.

In its statement the Consolidation company, through Mr. Anderson, states:

"The Consolidation Coal Company believes that the present plight of the bituminous coal industry will not be remedied by forcing unwanted output upon an unwilling market. It sees no relief, either to the industry or to any producing company, by cutting prices below a level that permits a mine to remain in production with its natural overhead unabsorbed in its average realization."

Wage Reduction Opposed
The Consolidation Coal Company believes that no present useful purpose, nor any contribution to future stability, is to be gained by further cutting wages below a sound economic level. Whatever may be the temporary relation of labor costs to selling prices, it holds that the primary object of both mine labor and mine management must be the most regular work time possible under a proper wage base.

"Holding, as it does, these beliefs, the company is attempting to bring both its marketing and operating policies into line with what it conceives to be a constructive economic basis. To that end it is closing for an indefinite period some of the least efficient mines, and consequently must dispense with the services of a considerable number of valued and loyal employees."

"The company is confident that the elimination of these mines will not only be to the advantage of the industry at this time, but the greater concentration, thus enforced, will yield benefits to the labor remaining and to the company as a whole."

Help in Other Employment
"On the other hand, it is recognized equally that there would be a loss to the industry if many of the experienced employees, thus displaced through no fault of their own or by any dissatisfaction with their services, were unable to continue in the bituminous coal industry."

"The company has therefore taken this opportunity to give to its fellow producers a frank statement of the

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policy thus adopted. Further, in behalf of any former employees seeking affiliation elsewhere in the industry, it wishes the old book that speaks all proper consideration and courtesy for their applications arising out of this action.

"If the industry is to progress rapidly toward its rightful economic recovery, the Consolidation Coal Company believes each and every producing unit must make some sacrifice to that end. We speak only for ourselves and only in the spirit of friendly co-operation. The retention of the most economic mines and the present elimination of the least efficient, adopted voluntarily as a general program, seems to offer the speediest and most effective relief for all."

ENGLISH PRAYER BOOK DISPUTE CONTINUES

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The Bishops' opponents in the English prayer book controversy announce their intention of compiling a revised version of the committee for the maintenance of truth and faith says "the Anglican bodies who have ranked themselves in opposition to the new prayer book measure on doctrinal grounds are making plans, in the event of the rejection of the amended bill to bring forward in a proper, constitutional manner definite proposals of their own for authorizing additions to, and variations from, the existing book, which is likely to command general approval and are free from controversial difficulty."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy and Saturday; not much change in temperature; moderate westerly winds.
Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; moderate winds, mostly west and northwesterly.
Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature; moderate shifting winds, becoming westerly.

Official Temperatures	
(5 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)	
Albany	58
Atlantic City	58
Boston	58
Buffalo	52
Calgary	44
Chicago	50
Denver	54
Des Moines	48
Eastport	46
Galveston	72
Hatfield	66
Helen	66
Jackville	70
High Tides at Boston	
Friday, 5.33 p. m.; Saturday, 5.48 a. m.	
Light all vehicles at 8.35 p. m.	

PEKING DENIES JAPAN'S RIGHT TO INTERVENE

Chinese Declare That Action Contemplated Contravenes Nine-Power Treaty

PEKING (AP)—The Peking Government has replied to Japan's memorandum of May 18, in which Japan warned the northern authorities that effective steps, if necessary, would be taken for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria.
Peking's reply is that "inasmuch as the Peking-Tientsin area is Chinese territory, any violation thereof would involve China's sovereignty, to which the Chinese Government cannot be indifferent."
The Peking Government expresses the hope that Japan, in the light of the Tsinan affair, "will be dissuaded from further acts of violation of international law." It asserts that the action Japan is contemplating contravenes the nine-power treaty signed at Washington.

TOKYO (AP)—Advices from Peking reported heavy fighting along the Peking-Hankow Railway, vital line of communication with the south. The Nationalists attacked the northern troops but were repulsed by a counter attack after forcing back the right wing of the Mukden troops, the main force of General Feng Yu-shiang of the Nationalist alliance army.

Settlement of the French tariff issue is considered extremely important to the United States, since upon its outcome depend most-favored-nation treaties with 14 other nations. The State Department is especially anxious that it be concluded satisfactorily, and has asked the Tariff Commission to examine as soon as possible the cost of production of the 26 French commodities upon which rates may be raised, or lowered under the flexible tariff provision, according to their cost of production in France.

The commodities upon which an investigation has been asked include laces and tulles, silk fabrics, plushes, velvets and ribbons, garments and articles of silk, fabrics for furniture and shapies threads, silk footwear, natural history, to the museum free. Exhibitions: New selection of Sargent sketches. New acquisition, Dürer and Goya prints. Collection of ancient gems. Work of students in the Saturday classes.

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Japanese News Agency, said a Japanese air pilot arrived from Tientsin and reported the southerners (Nationalists) had concentrated and were entrenched near Potowchen, about 75 miles south of Tientsin, on the Tientsin-Pukow railway. He said the vanguard of the southerners were at Tangchow, 15 miles to the north, but that there were no signs of immediate hostilities.

Inquiry on Tariff Sought by France

Most-Favored-Nation Treaty Awaits American Survey of Production Costs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—France has asked the United States to investigate the cost of production of 26 French commodities imported into this country with a view to tariff reduction. Upon this investigation, France has previously intimated, will depend the negotiation of a most-favored-nation commercial treaty between the two countries, a subject which has absorbed the attention of both Paris and Washington last September, when French tariffs were raised very sharply against certain American imports.

Settlement of the French tariff issue is considered extremely important to the United States, since upon its outcome depend most-favored-nation treaties with 14 other nations. The State Department is especially anxious that it be concluded satisfactorily, and has asked the Tariff Commission to examine as soon as possible the cost of production of the 26 French commodities upon which rates may be raised, or lowered under the flexible tariff provision, according to their cost of production in France.

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Anglesey Chooses Miss Lloyd George

LONDON—Miss Megan Lloyd George, daughter of the Liberal leader, has been chosen as Liberal candidate for Anglesey at the next election.

LLANGFENI, Anglesey, Wales (AP)—Stormy scenes marked the first political success of Miss Megan Lloyd George. Local differences among the Liberal electors caused a noisy scene when they met to choose their candidate for the seat. There were three candidates—Miss Lloyd George, Ellis W. Roberts, and Col. Lawrence Williams.
Colonel Williams, in his speech to the Liberal Association, showed warm resentment for the support which was being given the young woman, and was frequently halted by hostile comments. The majority, however, apparently wanted Miss Lloyd George as their representative and she got 323 votes to the colonel's 14.
Miss Lloyd George, a gift of incisive speech. She made a good impression in touring the constituency and her speech of thanks was loudly applauded. Of her political career, she said in announcing her candidacy: "I love my father dearly. I admire him as a great chief—my political chief. I am affiliated to his party and want to collaborate in his work."

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Circus in June to Show Rare Beast That Enjoys Lavish Luxury

Goliath, the Sea Elephant, Rides Around on a Truck, and Is Fed Fish to Make Up for Loss of His Antarctic Home

June means the arrival of the circus in New England. Long strings of crimson or yellow cars rumbling into the railroad sidings in the night, and elephants and zebras and other things out of picture books pour out of them at dawn.
June is almost here. And Boston has granted a license to Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's combined circus to show on the Sullivan Square circus grounds the week of June 11. Last year this circus did not come to Boston. It could not get a license for this ground, and none other was sufficient to hold the tremendous top and all the subordinate tops that make it the great circus it is. But this year the licensing board, aided by a conclusion that, after all, this circus is, besides being a circus, a great educational institution, gave the license; so already the advance prophets of "the greatest show on earth" are in town; their cars on a sliding in the Huntington Avenue yards, and they themselves are around the town telling wonderful stories of new acquisitions of the circus for this year.
The newest and most imposing addition is Goliath, a magnificent sea elephant. Goliath weighs 8000

Dominions Please Administration for Rail-Air Line Urged by Jones

Response to War-Outlawry Proposals Are All Believed to Be Favorable

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Gratification that the British Dominions "are so favorably inclined toward the treaty for the renunciation of war as to wish to participate therein individually and as original signatories" was expressed by the Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, in his invitation to the Dominions and India to join in signing the proposed treaty.

The text of the invitations reviews the suggestion made by Sir Austen Chamberlain that the Dominions be glad to adhere as individual States. Mr. Kellogg states that in future negotiations he will address separate notes to the Dominions and India.
The invitations were sent to Canada and the Irish Free State through the American Ministers in Ottawa and Dublin, and to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India through the British Foreign Office. No invitation was sent to Newfoundland, which, although a self-governing Dominion, allows London to dictate its foreign policy.

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's reply to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory to the treaty for denunciation of war will be forwarded to Washington next week, it was announced here. It is known that the reply will be favorable.

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be used at night as well as in the day time.
"We are driven largely by public demand to fly only in the day time with passengers now," he said. "But night flying is the next step. It is being done in Germany now, although we do not seem quite ready for it."
Mr. Jones confirmed the announcement he intended to leave here for Europe next week to study the passenger air lines in operation there and to make a detailed investigation of the facilities and equipment of the major airmen.

Directors Named
Election of directors of the T. A. T. has just been announced here by C. M. Keys, president of the new company.
Col. Paul Henderson, vice-president of the National Air Transport, Inc., was elected vice-president of the Transcontinental. Mr. Keys announced. The directors include the following in addition to Mr. Keys and Mr. Henderson:
Harold Bixby, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce; Howland E. Coffin, chairman of the Board, National Air Transport, Detroit; J. Cheever Cowdin, Blair & Co., Inc.; Chester W. Cuthell, chairman, air law committee, American Bar Association; Thomas Dwyer, Knight, Dwyer & Gamble, St. Louis; Thomas Eastland, of Bond, Goodwin & Tucker, San Francisco; Julia L. Eysmans, vice-president, Pennsylvania State House was referred to the Legislature's Joint Committee on Rules after the House of Representatives heard the message read. The Governor recommended "that a committee be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to investigate thoroughly these complaints and charges and that the sessions of the committee be open to the public."

Consideration of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller's special message advising an inquiry into reports of liquor law violations within the Massachusetts State House was referred to the Legislature's Joint Committee on Rules after the House of Representatives heard the message read. The Governor recommended "that a committee be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to investigate thoroughly these complaints and charges and that the sessions of the committee be open to the public."

GOV. FULLER ADVISES LIQUOR INVESTIGATION

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Annual exhibition of Students' Work, Scott Carbone School of Art, 138 Massachusetts Avenue at Boylston Street, open to the public through May 26.

Metropolitan horse show, Charles River Speedway, Allston, all day.
Children's Museum of Boston: story hour, animal land, with illustrated slides to be shown to the museum free. Exhibitions: New selection of Sargent sketches. New acquisition, Dürer and Goya prints. Collection of ancient gems. Work of students in the Saturday classes.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 5, with admission free charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on legal holidays. Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum.
Boston Art Club—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by artist members.
R. C. Vose Galleries—Paintings by Baron Adolph d'Erlanger. Through June 2.
Copley Gallery—General exhibition. Guild of Boston Artists—General spring exhibition, May 2-June 1.
Doll and Richards—Dutch master paintings, through May 22. Miscellaneous etchings.
Goodspeed's Print Shop—Portraits of George Washington. Through May.
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Joint Conference Returns Tax Cut Bill to Senate

Publicity Clause Is Recommended to Be Deleted From Measure

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Agreeing with a record dispatch on the strictly fiscal features of the tax reduction bill, the Joint Congressional Conference Committee returned the measure to the Senate with a request that it delete its amendment, sponsored by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, stimulating unrestricted publicity on income tax returns.
By this maneuver the Senate conferees, who are opposed to the amendment must, under the circumstances, support its position in the conference deliberations, propose to pass to the Senate the responsibility for discarding the provision.
They are confident the Senate will elect the provision. When voted into the bill there were only 46 senators present, and it is the view of Senate leaders that, with a full membership on the floor the project would be defeated.
As agreed on in conference the new bill is a 50-50 compromise between the two houses, and only in-

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE TO DISPLACE BREWERY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A group of old brewery buildings here are to be removed to make way for a 30-story apartment house to cost \$10,000,000. The site measures nearly an acre and is reported to have been sold for \$1,500,000. The value of the property has increased greatly in the last 10 years. It was purchased 28 years ago by the Consumers Building Company for a small fraction of the price it brought at the recent sale.

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Doll and Richards—Dutch master paintings

AUTONOMISTS OF ALSACE ARE SENT TO PRISON

Two Members of the French
Chamber of Deputies Are
Among the Convicted

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—An Alsatian jury has found Dr. Eugene Ricklin and H. Rosse, who were recently elected by popular vote to the French Chamber of Deputies, and M. Fashauer, and M. Schall guilty of plotting against the safety of France in connection with their autonomist agitation. Eleven others were acquitted. Those condemned were sentenced to a year's imprisonment and five years' local banishment.

So ends the most important political trial for many years. Unfortunately the verdict does not end the Alsatian unrest. It serves rather to direct attention to the grievances and seems to suggest that a section of the inhabitants who are home rulers are anti-French. By a curious paradox the autonomists themselves were forced to proclaim their loyalty toward France while the officials announced the existence in Alsace of anti-French feeling.

The whole affair is full of paradoxes. It is paradoxical that the clerical who are discredited should be mixed up with the Communists in supporting autonomism. It is paradoxical that certain French papers more severely denounce the hinders of the French administration than the autonomists themselves and that these journals are Nationalists. It is paradoxical that these proceedings were unwelcome to both sides and that the result is scarcely satisfactory to anybody.

The evidence that the autonomists did more than ask for autonomy was not particularly strong and leaves many unconvinced. If the authorities are not careful, M. Ricklin and the rest will become heroes and martyrs in the eyes of a number of Alsatians. It is to be trusted, therefore, that these proceedings are only the commencement of governmental action, and that other measures which will bring about appeasement will be taken.

Raymond Poincaré realizes how vital is the Alsatian problem and has already spoken soothing words, repeating his promises in respect to local customs. With right handling, the momentary discontent will vanish and Alsace, which for nearly half a century was under German domination, will recover its undivided enthusiasm for French rule.

RATIFICATION URGED OF NEPTUNE PACTS

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BELGRADE—A ministerial council, at the request of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Vojislav Markovitch, has empowered him to submit to Parliament the so-called Neptune conventions. Although negotiated long ago, the conventions have not yet been ratified.

This step is interpreted as one of the most important for the settlement of open questions with Italy, and it has always been insisted that nonratification was the chief obstacle to good relations. On this question the Opposition is likely to attack the Government, since it considers that the conventions place Yugoslavia in economic dependence upon Italy.

POLAR EXPLORERS VISIT AMUNDSEN

By Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor
OSLO—After the enthusiastic welcome here to Capt. George Wilkins and Lieut. Carl B. Eliason, the Arctic fliers, they motored to Capt. Roald Amundsen's home. The cortege was accompanied by naval hydroplanes circling above, dropping flowers. Captain Amundsen emphasized the fact that in flying across greater, un-

explored territories the explorers had done more than anybody else, being the first positively to ascertain that the polar basin proper was merely a huge ocean. Captain Amundsen then passed to each of the airmen the Norwegian Aero Club's gold medal. Captain Wilkins and Lieut. Eliason were deeply moved and expressed their thanks. Later luncheon was served at the American Legation and in the evening the visitors were guests of honor at a banquet.

Art of Diplomacy Found in Candor

With Sincerity and Courage,
Says Observer, Best Means
to World Friendships

In the closing executive sessions of the 103rd annual conference of Unitarians in Boston Maj. George W. Stephens of Montreal, sometime chairman of the League of Nations Commission governing the Saar Valley, said:

"Truth, sincerity and courage are the most powerful instruments of negotiation and diplomacy's highest art is to speak the truth, sometimes with force it is true, but always with courtesy; religion, having many dialects, has yet only one voice, the voice of humanity, of mercy and of patient justice."

Major Stephens expressed the opinion that the recent negotiations between M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France, and Secretary Kellogg of the United States had been "the greatest sermon since the Sermon on the Mount."

"I am convinced," he said, "that the trend of the world is now set, away from isolation and destruction and toward international co-operation, as a means of solving our international differences. I have been immersed in the whirlpool of European diplomacy and I feel certain a world conscience is being evolved which is gradually recognizing the practical substitutes for war—co-operation, world sympathy, justice and courage."

"The combined forces of world power and moral more express themselves in religion, social reform, finance, commerce, labor and diplomacy, and all of these forces are becoming more indissolubly linked for the purpose of abolishing war."

BRITISH MOTORISTS AIM TO ORGANIZE PRIVATE AIR TRAVEL

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A powerful federation of motorists—the Automobile Association—is taking up the question of organizing private air travel throughout Great Britain. Recently there has been a marked increase in requests for flying information from members, indicating the growth in the number of private fliers.

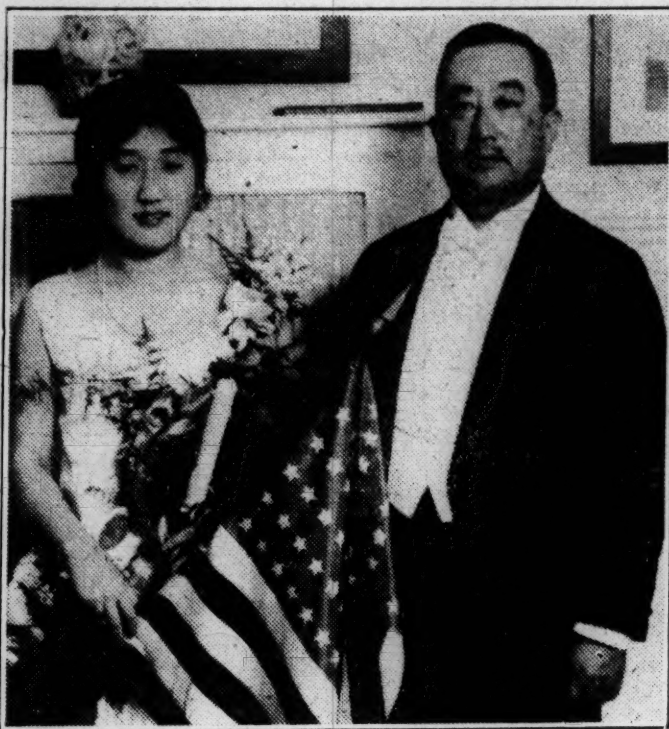
One of the first steps being taken is the preparation of a list of emergency landing grounds, and Automobile Association road scouts are being asked to report on the presence of a suitable field in their locality, together with the attitude of owners toward fliers using them.

While the question is still in a purely experimental stage it is hoped ultimately to establish an air travel organization within the framework of the existing association.

STUDENTS STORM ITALIAN CONSULATE

INNBRUCK, Tyrol, Aust. (P)—Riotous scenes occurred outside the Italian consulate when a crowd found the Italian flag flying on the thirtieth anniversary of Italy's declaration of war against Austria. College students and others stormed the consulate, tore down the flag, sang patriotic songs, hooted and threatened the consul. They were dispersed by police reinforcements.

They Understand Americans



Miss Setsue Matsudaira, Who, With Her Father, Tsuneo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Is Seen in the Picture, Will Carry Back With Her to Japan a Deep Understanding of the United States and Its People, as She Has Just Been Graduated by Stowell's Friends School in Washington. Miss Matsudaira is Scheduled to Return to Japan in June.

New Wheel Puts Cushions on Road

Two-Tire Device Said to Ease
the Bumps and to Pre-
vent Punctures

NEW YORK—A new type of "resilient" wheel was exhibited here, comprising two sets of rubber tires, one within the other, and was said to be equally adaptable to motor or trolley cars.

A number of automotive and street car representatives inspected a truck equipped with these wheels which has just been driven to New York from Baltimore. The underlying purpose of the device is to take the strain from the outer tire, which is pneumatic in most motor cars, and to place the inflated tire on the inside with a solid rubber tire on the outside.

The inflated tire, encased in a steel frame, is placed next to the hub. It is of fabric, with a covering of rubber, and is inflated to a pressure of 10 pounds, although it is possible to pump more air in it. From the steel frame outside this tire the spokes go to the rim, outside of which is a solid rubber tire, which is shaped to resemble an inflated tire, being of several inches' thickness.

The strain being taken off the outer tire, the inner tire acts as a cushion and absorbs the shocks, giving a smooth riding quality. In this way the possibility of punctures is eliminated and spare tires are not necessary.

FRENCH FLIERS IN BELGRADE. BELGRADE—The French fliers, Costes and Lebrun, travelling around the world, have arrived here. They were cordially welcomed by aviators and the public.

SOUPS
of all kinds are made more
appetizing when seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

DODGE BROTHERS
VICTORY SIX
\$1045
COUPE T.O.B. DETROIT

How do YOU test a motor car?

Is speed the first test you apply to a motor car? ... Then drive The Victory Six, for no car in its class is so fast. ... Is acceleration a major consideration? ... 5 to 25 miles in 7 1/4 seconds—10 to 45 miles in 1 1/2 seconds—tell the unparalleled story of Victory pick-up.

Are you interested in economy? ... 21 miles per gallon at 25 miles per hour is average gas consumption for this famous Six ... Roomy? ... Head room equal to any—superior to most—in its class. Wider seats—more leg room. Big!

And a beauty! Rakish and trim in line, richly upholstered, beautifully lacquered in smart hues—tomorrow's style with Dodge dependability. A car that you should try out—now—yourself at the wheel.

Coupe, \$1045; 4-door Sedan, \$1095; DeLuxe Sedan, \$1170; DeLuxe 4-pass. Coupe, \$1170; Sport Sedan, \$1295—f.o.b. Detroit.

Work of Edison Is Likened to That of Artist

Gold Medal Honors Achievements in Natural Sciences
—Has 1328 Patents

NEW YORK—The gold medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences, awarded to Thomas A. Edison, was formally presented at a dinner attended by representatives of 41 governments and of universities and learned societies throughout the United States.

In Mr. Edison's absence in Florida the medal was received for him by his son, Charles, president of the Edison Industries. The award was made in recognition of Mr. Edison's services in the field of natural science. The medal has been previously awarded for achievements in art and letters, but Mr. Edison is the first to receive it for work in any natural science research field.

Charles Edison read a letter from his father, accepting the medal, in which the inventor said: "When I recall the name of the illustrious founder of your society (Herbert Spencer) and the aims and objects of its existence, it seems to me a matter of justifiable pride that the officers and membership should do me the signal honor of presenting me with its gold medal and award for what I have been pleased to term scientific achievement."

"It is a source of much gratification to me to learn that this presentation has received the approval of so many of my friends."

The value of the enterprises which owe their origin or development in some part to Mr. Edison "closely approximates the value of all the gold dug from the earth since America was discovered," Arthur Williams, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, declared.

"The annual contribution of these enterprises to national life represents approximately one and one-half times all the money now in circulation and, through employment, the genius of Edison provides or influences the support of practically one out of every 10 of our population," Mr. Williams added.

Mr. Edison's first patent was granted on July 1, 1869, for, as strange as it may seem today, a vote recording machine. Since that time no fewer than 1328 separate patents for original and important work have been granted to Mr. Edison.

DEFERS REPARATION CLAIM

BELGRADE—The Yugoslav Government has "consented to postpone for six months its October statement on Bulgarian reparations, because of the recent earthquake."

RIGHT NOW Is Clean-Up Time

Factories, Department Stores, Hotels, Office Buildings, Churches, use this invincible Portable Vacuum Cleaners. 5 sizes. Powerful, easy to handle, durable, long lived.

Tell us your cleaning problems. We can help you and save you time and money.

Invincible Vacuum Cleaner Mfg. Co.
Established 1907
Dover, Ohio

Old Hickory Furniture Co.
Martinsville, Indiana

Yellowstone
new thru
Gallatin Gateway

Escorted All-expense Tours

A carefree, economical way to see the west—pay one lump sum, covering every expense. Congenial companions. Tours via the Milwaukee Road to Yellowstone, Pacific Northwest and Alaska. We'll be glad to have you advised of them.

Wonderfully different! The Electrified Line direct to The Milwaukee Road's mountain-cradled Gallatin Gateway Inn. Thence, by motor, over a broad highway cut through the most spectacular of the Rockies, to Yellowstone's wonders.

Gallatin Gateway adds immeasurably to your Yellowstone trip, hundreds say. Direct or as side trip en route to the Pacific North Coast.

New Gallatin Gateway \$115.90
Round trip from Boston

For information and descriptive book, ask
GEO. B. HAYNES
Passenger Traffic Manager
The Milwaukee Road
Chicago, Ill.

The MILWAUKEE
ELECTRIFIED OVER THE ROCKIES TO THE SEA ROAD

HOTEL INDUSTRY PLACED NINTH IN UNITED STATES

National Report Says Annual Sales Total Is
\$1,315,000,000

NEW YORK—General prosperity, increased travel and the so-called servant problem are all factors which have contributed to make the hotel industry the ninth ranking business in the United States, according to a report appearing in the 1928 edition of the Hotel Red Book, the result of a survey conducted by the American Hotel Association.

Figures quoted from the report show that in May, 1928, there were 25,950 hotels in the United States, containing 1,521,000 rooms. The property valuation is given as \$5,024,000,000. There are 576,000 persons employed. Annual sales amount to \$1,315,000,000.

In Canada, with 1000 hotels and 28,000 employees, annual sales are given as \$49,000,000.

While there have been no figures in previous years showing the importance of the hotel in American industries, the fact is generally acknowledged that the past few years have marked a period of greatest prosperity in the hotel industry, the report says. This expansion and success of the hotel business since prohibition is pointed out by many as further evidence that the industry cannot only exist without the bar-room but prosper.

The placing of the hotel industry ninth in importance in the United States was accomplished by a series of questionnaires sent out by the hotel association to members. At the same time the association and the publishers of the Hotel Red Book utilized their facilities to compile a list of all hotels, classified by size and states. Postmasters throughout the United States and chambers of commerce in various cities assisted in checking up the lists from their respective communities.

PRICE \$1.00
Avoid discomfort and danger from glaring headlights. Sun glare—Stress artificial light!
PROTECTO SHIELD
No glare to break!
Safe for the eyes.

The Ideal Glare Protector!

If you drive a car, read or work by artificial light, Protecto Shield will be a welcome comfort for your eyes. They eliminate GLARE.
In night driving a slight tilt of the head eliminates the glare of oncoming cars, yet you have clear vision of the road. The Safety Director of an Eastern Traction Co. equipped his night crew of Motormen with Protecto Shields. They are most practical.
If your dealer cannot supply you, send \$1.00 for pair postpaid. Money refunded if you are not entirely pleased. Dealers write for wholesale prices. Choose from open to high-grade specialty salarman.
Protecto Shield, Inc., 17 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

Coronation Year
makes Japan gayer than ever. Plan to see the joyous festivals.

Visit Japan this year. Here is a nation which will celebrate with gorgeous festivals this coronation year.
You see beautiful temples and palaces. You roam in comfort over this tiny kingdom from one lovely spot to another.
It is the vacation you have dreamed of taking. It will be the vacation you will always remember.
And when you go, enjoy the luxury of palatial President Liners. They are broad of beam, steady and comfortable. Spacious decks, enclosed in glass. Outside rooms with beds, not berths. A world-famous cuisine.
An American Mail Liner sails every two weeks from Seattle for Japan, China and Manila.
A Dollar Liner sails every week from Los Angeles and San Francisco for the Orient (via Honolulu) and Round the World.
Fortnightly sailings from New York for the Orient and Round the World via Havana, Panama and California.
Complete information from any steamship or railroad ticket agent.

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Have as gay or as quiet a time as you choose. Stop at quaint, cosy inns or de luxe hotels. Everywhere you'll find hearty welcome ... pleasant folk to play with ... wonderful sea food prepared in the inimitable North Shore way to satisfy appetites sharpened by bracing sea air.

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Hoover Gains Support of 134 House Members

Representatives, Including 24 From Pennsylvania, Pledge Backing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Herbert Hoover's candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination has the solid support of 134 Republican members of the House, including 24 of the congressional delegation from Pennsylvania, whose 79 unopposed delegates to Kansas City are expected to play a powerful hand in selecting a nominee at the June 12 convention.

The entire group of 134 representatives gathered at the Willard Hotel at a final pre-convention meeting and pledged their whole-hearted support to the Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Hoover attended and spoke briefly, thanking the banqueting group for their efforts to assist in his drive for the nomination. Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of Interior, also made a speech, as did 12 of the representatives.

Pennsylvanians Attend
Hoover managers attach great significance to the attendance of 19 members of the Pennsylvania House group. Other representatives pledged five others from being present.

The Secretary's backers pointed out that this was the first attendance of the Keystone State members at the regular monthly meetings of the Hoover supporters in that body, and reasoned that Andrew W. Mellon's recent declaration that the Secretary of Commerce approached nearest the Republican ideal for the presidency had something to do with it.

Supporters of the leading Republican candidate have made much over the Mellon statement, as it was felt to have been looking for support from a great block of the 79 Pennsylvania delegates at Kansas City. Anti-Hooverites, on the other hand, have pointed to Mr. Mellon's preference for Mr. Coolidge as evidence that Hoover will not benefit by the Treasury head's declaration.

Representative Milton W. Shreve of Erie, spoke for the Pennsylvania group, predicting Mr. Hoover's nomination and election.

Talk Over Plans
Following Mr. Hoover's brief address at the dinner, which was presided over by James W. Good, chairman of the Hoover-for-President committee, the representatives talked over their plans for attending the Kansas City convocation. Many of them will be delegates there.

Other speakers were Representatives John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, the majority floor leader of the House, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, John M. Robinson of Kentucky, Mrs. Florence P. Kahn of California, Daniel A. Reed of New York, Mrs. Edith N. Rogers of Massachusetts, Walter H. Newton of New Jersey, Albert Johnson of Washington, Franklin W. Port of New Jersey, Louis C. Cramton of Michigan, and Leonidas C. Dyer of Missouri.

Texas' 40 Delegates to Vote for Jesse Jones
HUNTSVILLE, Tex. (AP)—The Texas delegates to the Democratic National convention will present Jesse H. Jones of Houston, national finance director of the party for the Democratic presidential nomination, and make a determined fight for him. W. L. Dean chairman of the State Democratic Convention said in a statement here today. He asserted such action will be in obedience to the will of the convention as expressed in the platform and resolutions adopted.

The Texas delegation has 40 votes.

Although no comment was forthcoming from Mr. Jones, a statement by Gov. Dan Moody said "Mr. Jones undoubtedly would be placed in nomination." Governor Moody is chairman of the Texas delegation in Houston and led the "harmony" faction which was in control at the state convention.

The Governor's comment was made following a conference with Mr. Jones at Houston. The youthful executive declined to expand his statement, other than to say that the action of the state convention was "a nice and very deserved compliment."

Prior to the conference, Mr. Moody said Texas would support Mr. Jones, but that it had not been determined what state would place his name in nomination. The Governor added, if Mr. Jones so desired, he would be glad to make the nominating speech. Mr. Jones is known in the southwest as a financier, lumberman, builder and publisher with extensive holdings in eastern cities. He heads several banks and financial companies. During the World War he was director-general of military relief of the American Red Cross and was a member of the Red Cross war council.

Senators Find \$558,262 Spent by Candidates So Far
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Hoover-for-President organizations throughout the country have so far reported larger campaign outlays than for any other candidate of either party, according to the Senate investigating committee.

The committee's figures list expenditures totaling \$312,744 in Mr. Hoover's behalf in numerous states, with others still to be recorded. Workers for Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Democratic candidate, have testified to spending \$106,352 in various states.

with many other witnesses still to be heard.

The total presidential primary expenditures so far uncovered by the committee amount to \$558,262: \$417,594 for Republican candidates and \$140,668 for Democratic.

The committee announced its intention of going to New York, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia to make first-hand inquiries into the financial phases of both Republican and Democratic campaigns in these states.

Trans-sea Radio Waves Assigned by Commission

(Continued from Page 1)

United States had 188 high frequency fixed bands, 34 mobile fixed bands and 125 exclusive channels, out of a world total of 648 fixed bands, 216 mobile fixed bands and 245 exclusive channels. Of the United States fixed bands 81 were government owned and the rest commercial.

"The increase in foreign stations recorded since March 20, Captain Hoover stated at this time, 'is at least 50 per cent, as compared with 2 per cent in the United States.'"

In its allocation, the committee adopted the following policy: "That competitive service be established where there are competing applications, or an application or applications to compete with already established service and that in the grant of competing licenses, fairness of competition be established, except that as to an isolated country, which, in the judgment of the commission, will not afford sufficient business for competing wireless lines, only one grant of license shall be made, preferably the first application in priority."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission in a complaint issued May 25 charged the Radio Corporation of America with violations of the Clayton Act, and the Federal Trade Commission Act embodying unlawful restraint of trade and monopolies.

The complaint charges the corporation had sold vacuum tubes to approximately 25 manufacturers of radio sets upon an agreement that they buy their tubes from no other concern.

In view that the patents for the vacuum tubes have expired and are open to the public, the commission charged the corporation with violation of the Clayton Act, prohibiting acts that substantially lessen competition and tend to create a monopoly.

The commission also charged violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Act in which unfair methods of competition are declared unlawful.

"Notice was given the corporation that it would be granted a hearing here July 23."

BOSTON CHAMBER BACKS UNION DEPOT

Announcement that the directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce have endorsed their movement for a new Back Bay Union Depot was made at a meeting of the joint committee of associated Back Bay business organizations.

Horace Child, secretary of the committee in charge of the campaign, also announced that more than 25,000 names had been obtained on petitions directed to the Boston & Albany and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts. The Chamber of Commerce, in the directors' resolution, expressed to the railroad the hope "that they may find it practicable to provide a Union way-station in the place of the three existing way-stations in the Back Bay district."

Mrs. Coolidge Enjoys Role of Rumble Seat Rider
NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge cast herself in a new role here—that of a rumble-seat rider—and enjoyed it. Accompanied by Mrs. R. B. Hills, her Massasoit Street neighbor, she climbed into the rumble seat of Miss Florence Trumbull's roadster, and with John Coolidge at the wheel, took a ride through the countryside. John and Miss Trumbull had driven from Amherst to visit Mrs. Coolidge, who is remaining here to be near her mother, Mrs. Lemira Goodhue.

DIRECT SCHOOL SYMPHONY
More than 200 selected high school musicians of Boston, assembled to form a juvenile symphony orchestra, which will give a concert at Mechanics' Building tomorrow night, were led in a rehearsal by Alfredo Casella, director of the Boston Symphony Hall. The group, which received commendation from him for their playing.

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SHOES For Men and Women
We are sure you will enjoy trading in our

Worcester Shop
349 MAIN STREET

Priscilla Ware
Speaks for itself
PYREX—CUTLERY—PANTRY SETS AND BREAD BOXES
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Truly!
A Most Unusual Opportunity!!

We have been appointed agents for three of the greatest Pianos produced—Mason and Hamlin, Knabe, and Chickering.

We have had to "clean house" to make room for the arrival of our new stocks. The result is entirely to YOUR advantage.

If you EVER expect to buy a Piano—buy it NOW!

Marcellus Roper Co. 284 MAIN STREET WORCESTER, MASS.

Church Demands Dry Candidates for All Offices

Party Affiliations Should Be Disregarded on Question, Methodist Group Holds

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—Opposition to wet candidates, whether for the Presidency of the United States or for minor offices, is expressed in the report of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which has just been in session here. The conference also went on record urging the United States to align itself with movements that will end war and bring about international peace.

The report calls upon all members of the church to demand the enforcement of the Volstead Act and other laws affecting the Eighteenth Amendment. Continuing, the report says, in part: "We do hereby declare that we are unequivocally opposed to the nomination or election of any candidate for legislative, judicial or administrative office, either state or nation, who favors the repealing, modifying or nullifying the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States or who opposes its strict enforcement."

"We call upon all our citizens to use every righteous means to secure the nomination and election of the best possible men for all public offices, from the President of the United States down to the humble office of constable, thereby making impossible the election of any man who would not respect our laws."

"Party affiliation should count for nothing over against a vote for a man who is known to stand for lawlessness and unrighteousness. The Christian citizens of America should pray that they should watch as they watch and as they pray."

Smith Supporters Call Prohibition a Sham
TRENTON, N. J.—A tentative platform pledging aid in the nomination of Gov. Alfred E. Smith as Democratic candidate for President, advocating the repeal of the so-called blue laws and containing a wet plank, has been drawn up by the resolutions committee of the New Jersey State Democratic Convention and will be submitted to the convention when it meets here next week.

The platform also favors abolition of the direct primary and pledges support of a law for compulsory automobile insurance similar to the Massachusetts law.

The platform also commends to the voters the candidacy of U. S. Senator Edward I. Edwards for re-election and the candidacy of William L. Dill, motor vehicle commissioner, for Governor. Prohibition is referred to as a "legal and moral sham working injury to the country and accompanied by crime, corruption and hypocrisy."

Republicans to Find Gayly Dressed Host
Kansas City Getting Out Its Brightest Apparel to Welcome Convention

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kansas City will be gayly dressed for the Republican National Convention.

Naturally beautiful in early summer with its tree-lined residence streets and its many home flower gardens, the city is to present an unusually bright appearance in June this year. Home owners have been encouraged to plant more flowers, to sod lawns and otherwise prepare for the big gathering. Many have responded and the results already are apparent.

Downtown, where convention activities will be centered, street decorations of artistic design will cover an area of 100 blocks, from the Union Station and Penn Valley Park north as far as Eighth Street. Property owners on the streets leading from the Union Station are being urged to brighten up their store and shop fronts and to clear signs and rubbish from vacant ground. The downtown area will be brilliantly lighted at night.

As the convention meets June 12, and June 14 is National Flag Day.

Quality Wall Papers
Room Mouldings
Screens Paint
Window Shades
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274-278 Main Street, Worcester
Established 1889
Expert Workmen. Courteous Service
Estimates Cheerfully Given

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Sol Marcus and S. Marcus
Co. under one roof. Everything in Women's Apparel.

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Main Street at Pearl, Worcester

Ware Pratt Co.
Main Street at Pearl
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Flowers and Plants delivered anywhere.

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22 Pearl Street
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Lundborg & Co.
286 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.
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Importers' Surplus Stock Sale!
650 Pieces of Hand-Made Linen Mosaic Crash Scarfs and Doilies

To Be Closed Out at About Half-Price
Regular \$4.50 Scarfs \$2.50
Size 18x54 Inches
Regular \$1.75 Doilies 89c
Size 12x18 Inches

Barnard, Summer & Putnam Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

the entire week of the gathering will be observed through extensive display of the national emblem throughout the city. The flag will not be used in the street decorations, as these will remain in place at night and in all weather.

Surfaces of the principal streets to be used by the convention visitors are being put in excellent condition as another part of the preparations.

G.O.P. to Suggest Senate Candidate

Conference Will Be Held on Opponent to Mr. Walsh Before State Primary

Approval of plans for a Republican nominating "conference" before the state primary for candidates for the United States Senate and endorsement of the candidacy of Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder for national committeewoman from the State were results of a meeting of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts.

The nominating conference, which will recommend to the primary voters an opponent to Senator David I. Walsh (D.), will be composed of practically the same membership as the party's state convention, together with state officers who are Republicans and representatives from local clubs, according to the committee's plan. The date set for June 30.

The endorsement of Mrs. Batchelder, which was almost unanimous, was considered significant to prohibitionists in the fact that she is a pronounced dry, while her prospective opponent, Mrs. Pauline H. Thayer, is understood to be willing to accept a modification program.

Almost simultaneously with the committee meeting, members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts prepared to ballot on two candidates for president of that club. Mrs. Franklin W. Hobbs, the incumbent, and Mrs. Grace H. Bagley, of the club's political department.

The latter has been closely associated in party work with Mrs. Batchelder and has advocated more active participation by the club in actual party issues, while Mrs. Hobbs has the support of Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, founder of the club and present national committeewoman.

BROWN GAINING TITLE OF "FLYING GENERAL"

Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commanding officer of the First Corps Area, is attaining the title of the "flying general" in the United States Army, officers at the Boston Airport and Army Base believe. General Brown will leave within a few days in his own plane, with Lieut. Donald Duke, commandant of the airport, as pilot, on a trip to Leavenworth, Kan., where he is to fill a speaking engagement.

General Brown has spent more than 100 hours in the air since he first utilized aircraft to go into the Vermont flood relief area last fall, and is believed to have made greater use of the airplane for transportation than any other United States army officer outside the air service. He keeps a plane specially fitted for his use. En route to Leavenworth he will stop at Buffalo, Dayton, Louisville and St. Louis, and on the return will stop in Washington.

WORCESTER, MASS.
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BETTER HATS at LOWER PRICES
Grace & Merit
4 FRONT STREET

STRAWS
—by DOBBS
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Barnard, Summer & Putnam Co.
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Famous New York Building to Give Place to New One

Jefferson Market and Prison to Be Torn Down and Modern Structure Erected

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A modern 12-story building with receding architectural lines conforming to the city's zoning regulations will soon replace the old Jefferson market and prison with its dark red walls and prison atmosphere which for 40 years has formed a somber landmark at Sixth Avenue and West Tenth Street.

The new structure will cost \$1,200,000, and has been designed to look as little as possible like the conventional prison; all the bars will be on the inner sides of the windows and decorative effects will be used to improve its appearance.

The old structure now houses the Jefferson Markets, a magistrates court, a women's court, a dilapidated series of cells where women prisoners are temporarily confined. The building has been considered obsolete for the last 18 years, but necessary appropriations for an extensive structure were made only within the last few months.

STORE AIDS EMPLOYEES IN EUROPEAN TRAVEL

The theory that acquaintance with other nations adds to the usefulness of rank and file employees of a business as well as executives has been adopted by the William Filene's Sons Company of Boston in an announcement of a plan whereby employees who wish to take trips to Europe will receive long vacations on full pay. Mrs. Filene, who has been with the store 10 or more years will be allowed six weeks, and those of five to 10 years' service will get five weeks.

"We have found that European travel increases the value of an executive to the business," Edward A. Filene, president of the company, said. "Now we propose to make such trips possible for all grades of employees. But it is not solely to benefit our employees and the business that we encourage these trips. It is my belief that if world-wide economic conditions are to be stabilized and international relations established on a basis of good will, the voters and workers of the United States must know at first hand something of what other nations actually are like and what they are doing."

MacDowell Concert
The MacDowell Colony League benefited by the concert given in

ULIANS
326 Main Street, Worcester
Last Minute Suggestions for Memorial Day:

Short Velvet Jacket (all colors) \$12.75
White Cheviot and Basket Weave Coats \$16.75 to \$35.00
Short Sleeve Frocks to wear under short velvet coat or white coat, \$16.75
And, of course, printed crepes and chiffons

DELICIOUS Peanuts ALSO NUTS and NUT MEATS of All Kinds
Menarde's
213 Commercial Worcester

Wedding Invitations and Announcements
Correctly Engraved
Decorations for Wedding Breakfasts and Engagement Parties

Davis & Banister
386 Main Street, Worcester

Jewelry—Diamonds—Watches Silverware—Stationery Fountain Pens—Leather Goods
GREETING CARDS
The Kind You Like to Send

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Steiner Hall last evening by William Dietrich Strong, pianist. Mr. Strong's program consisted entirely of compositions by MacDowell, and included the Sonata in E minor ("Keltic") as well as three groups of the composer's many short piano sketches. Mr. Strong, who has been heard in recital here many times before, played last evening with his usual colorfulness and verve. He infused the Sonata with a poetic warmth that emphasized its many structural and tonal beauties. To the shorter pieces he brought an aptness and a deft characterization which enlivened their course.

Christian Daily Idea Proposed by Methodists

(Continued from Page 1)

copy committee to rearrange administration so that the present effective bishops, together with Bishop-elect Raymond J. Wade and Bishop-elect James C. Baker, can supervise the work without the additional bishop ordered. While a substantial minority favored this, it did not carry.

Conference of Religions
The elections to board secretariats and periodical editorial positions will proceed when the remaining bishop is chosen. Instructions were given to the commission on peace and world friendship recently created to co-operate with other peace organizations in the promotion, during the World's Fair of 1933 at Chicago, of a conference of all the religious forces of the world to consider methods to use the influences of these religions against war.

The anniversary of the adoption of the social creed of the churches is being observed this week by the Methodist Federation for Social Service. Church and labor dined together at the Y. M. C. A.

Max Dyer, president of the Kansas City Central Labor Union, and John T. Smith, its secretary, spoke for organized labor, while Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Prof. Harry F. Ward, and Rev. A. A. Heist interpreted the church's attitude toward labor.

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Members: Laundryowners Nat'l Association
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29 Pearl St., Worcester
Photographs
"Which tell the truth beautifully" of Children
FRAMES AND COPIES

Patou Designs a New Summer Ensemble, \$25
Patou, famous for his "wearable" clothes, has created a new summer ensemble. A linen dress in a dainty pastel shade, with cutout monogram, moderate faceting and a skirt effect with wide easy-to-laundry pleats. The coat is of a light weight basket weave printed, like Joseph's coat, in many colors, the dominant one matching the shade of the dress.

Gross Strauss Co.
WORCESTER

19 Fashion Shops from Coast to Coast
The New Summer Frocks
Every Smart Version—Prices That Represent Superb Values
\$15 to \$25
MISSIES AND WOMEN'S SIZES
Smartly conceived prints, idealizing the spirit of a new summer season. Also Chiffons, Georgettes and Crepes. Styles that add grace and flattery to the wearer.

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BROOKLYN NEW YORK
NEW YORK
ROCHESTER
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NEWARK
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WORCESTER
PHILADELPHIA

The Well Dressed Woman
Considers her Spring-Summer Wardrobe incomplete without

A Hat of Fine Straw
like ballbunt, baku, or visca
(Millinery Salons, Second Floor)

A Touch of Modernism
in jewelry or a bag from the
Accessory Shops (Street Floor)

A Gown of Flowered Chiffon
worn under a velvet coat.
(The Fashion Shops, Third Floor)

A Pair of Woven Sandals
imported from the chic European Fashion center
(Fashion Shoe Shop Street Floor)

Denholm & McKay Co.
"WORCESTER'S GREAT STORE"
WORCESTER, MASS.

Farm Bill Veto Believed Aid to Hoover's Cause

Administration Not Weakened by President's Act, Is Opinion at Capital

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The forceful analysis of the McNary-Haugen bill made by President Coolidge in vetoing that measure is regarded to make it a foregone conclusion that the bill will not again come up this session and probably not at any other until it has been purged of some of the features called fallacies by the President.

The political situation is believed to be changed as a result of the veto. Frank O. Lowden's greatest support and largely that of Charles G. Dawes rested on their strong defense of the so-called farm relief act, which the President has pointed out not only would fail to give relief but would add foreign competitors and involve the establishment of an elaborate bureaucracy. The President maintains he has acted in the best interests of the farmers and fears no retaliation.

"A flagrant case of derelict, insidious attack upon rural whole agricultural and industrial strength," Mr. Coolidge proclaimed it.

Two Questions Heard
As a result two questions are heard asked here: "Will the great agricultural sections of the country turn against Mr. Coolidge, if the attempt should be made to 'rush' the convention for him?" and "Will it help Mr. Hoover?"

The anti-administration candidates will be handicapped in an assembly which will laud the administration and pledge itself to continue its policies. It is said here. Mr. Hoover is a part of the administration. Vice-

John & Mac Innis Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.

Your Summer Cottage
Whether it be at the Lake, Mountains, Seashore or Country — is waiting for you. To get the utmost out of your vacation, your cottage must be bright, cheerful, cozy, attractive and comfortable. Make it so by selecting here the things that will give it that atmosphere. You will find everything here that your cottage needs, such as, enamel ware, kitchen tables, ranges, silverware, screens, brushes, garment bags, couch hammocks, lawn benches, folding chairs, grass rugs, porch rockers, blankets, and many, many more!

Patou Designs a New Summer Ensemble, \$25
Patou, famous for his "wearable" clothes, has created a new summer ensemble. A linen dress in a dainty pastel shade, with cutout monogram, moderate faceting and a skirt effect with wide easy-to-laundry pleats. The coat is of a light weight basket weave printed, like Joseph's coat, in many colors, the dominant one matching the shade of the dress.

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MISSIES AND WOMEN'S SIZES
Smartly conceived prints, idealizing the spirit of a new summer season. Also Chiffons, Georgettes and Crepes. Styles that add grace and flattery to the wearer.

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The Well Dressed Woman
Considers her Spring-Summer Wardrobe incomplete without

A Hat of Fine Straw
like ballbunt, baku, or visca
(Millinery Salons, Second Floor)

A Touch of Modernism
in jewelry or a bag from the
Accessory Shops (Street Floor)

A Gown of Flowered Chiffon
worn under a velvet coat.
(The Fashion Shops, Third Floor)

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imported from the chic European Fashion center
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WORCESTER, MASS.

KANSAS EXPECTS 'ANOTHER RECORD CROP OF WHEAT'

State Sees No Danger of
Labor Shortage Owing
to Use of Combines

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOPEKA, Kan.—Indications that Kansas will have another bumper wheat crop this year have failed to cause a ripple in the State's farm labor supply situation. The continued increase of combines apparently has solved the problem.

This is the reassuring comment of J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. He says there will probably be 15,000 or more combines humming and thrumming in the great fields of this State at harvest time in a few weeks.

"There have been no labor difficulties in Kansas since the combine-harvester commenced to be used," the secretary states. "The demand for outside labor is very limited. In 1914 between 50,000 and 60,000 outside workers were needed to harvest the record crop, but the demand for foreign labor in the last few years has been almost negligible."

Kansas' success in wheat production dates back to a band of Mennonites who came to America from Russia in the '70s. Their children were taught to pick out the best seed from the bins, making certain that each was of the right color and of proper flint-like hardness. The first party of Mennonites to come to Kan-

sas brought 30 bushels of seed wheat from the Crimea which, in another 20 years, had crowded out the older soft wheat.

About 10,624,000 acres will be harvested this summer in Kansas, on the basis of the May 1 estimate. While the total wheat crop in Kansas was estimated on that date by the Board of Agriculture at 142,283,000 bushels, more favorable weather has considerably enhanced the harvest outlook recently. In fact, some expert observers believe the 1928 crop may even vie with the 1924 record yield of 180,000,000 bushels. The next official state forecast will be made on July 1, Mr. Mohler stated.

Oil Firm Operates Plane Service Truck

Runs of 100 Miles Have Been
Made by Oklahoma Tank
and Repair Car

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—Just as garages maintain repair services to automobiles on the road, so does a petroleum company here furnish service to airplanes that are forced down for lack of gas, oil or minor repairs.

The company has built a standard measuring pump on the end of a special gasoline tank and can deliver gasoline or oil direct to the plane. Such a process eliminates a second handling of the gasoline and furnishes fast service.

In Oklahoma, where flying fields are few and sometimes far between, this service is far reaching. No extra charge is assessed, since the company has an aviation department and is rendering all encouragement possible to aviators.

Runs of 100 miles have been made by the delivery tanker to take fuel to a plane forced down.

Blacksmiths Found at Last!

Ford, of All Men, Uses Them

"King of Mass Production" Also Believes in Individualism as His Electric Welders Form Important Cogs in New Nearly-All Steel Car Output

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—What would seem more incongruous than for Henry Ford, apostle of the repetitive system which is today considered the ultimate in efficient mass production, to train and employ blacksmiths?

Yet, characteristic of the man, he has thousands of super-smiths fabricating important units of his new Model A car. They are the "key men" in a new and revolutionary method of manufacturing automobile parts. Not, of course, sinewy blacksmiths, bending the long day over flaming forge and clanking anvil. No spreading chestnuts shade at the plants at Fordson and Highland Park.

But the smiths are there, in the guise of electric welders, accomplishing by the scientific application of electricity and the law of mechanics a vastly superior result than their individualistic precursors. They are making possible the construction of a 90 per cent steel car—a car at once lighter, but stronger and safer—by an ingenious amalgamation of steel parts in place of heavier castings or riveted assemblies.

Clamped in Copper Jaws
In electric welding as devised by Ford engineers for the assembly of important automobile parts, the two metal pieces to be merged are clamped into copper jaws. When brought firmly together a current of electricity flashes through the jaws into the pieces and generates so high a heat at the point of contact that the metal is brought to a fusing point and the application of pressure completes the weld.

Doubtless a smith of Longfellow's days would have accounted 60 separate tasks a good day's toil. A production welding unit now being perfected at the Ford plants will enable one operator to make 60 welds a minute!

Through the development of electric welding on a production basis it has been found feasible to take steel stampings or pressed steel parts and weld them to forgings; in other

words, fabricate a one-piece garment. Forgings, too, connote an advance in the Ford plants, for making them is also a machine operation. Only crank and cam shafts and some small parts are still formed orthodoxly, swiftly striking hammers. Instead, white hot steel blanks are pressed under tremendous pressure between steel dies into the desired shape. Thus parts that formerly were cast from iron and machined down, or were riveted or bolted together, or were so assembled as to compel an overlapping of metal, have been largely supplanted.

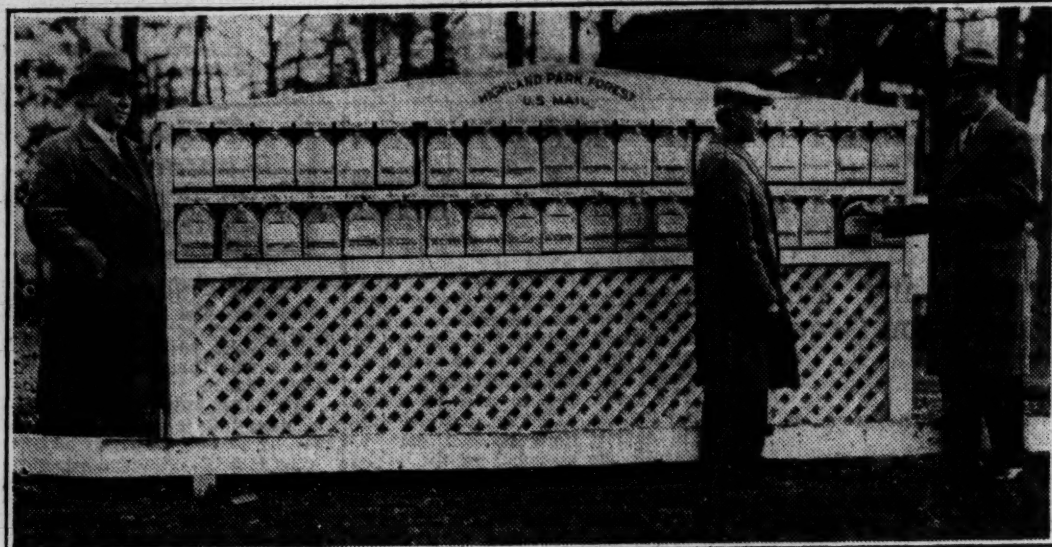
A good example of the new design is the rear axle housing, that tapered tube in which the rear axle and differential gears revolve. Each half is now an amalgamation of one stamping and two forgings welded into an integral unit. The new Ford motor is more powerful and the car itself is heavier, thus greatly increasing the strain upon the housing, but on Model A this housing is 15 per cent lighter and 200 per cent stronger than the comparable unit on Model T.

Only a discerning eye would detect that the gasoline tank of the new Ford, whose top forms the cowl, is two pressed steel sections welded together. A machine welds the edges at a rate of 35 linear inches a minute, and all operations have been speeded up to the rate of \$4 completed tanks per man per day. Tests reveal the weld to be the strongest section of the tank.

The frames of the doors of closed body types are four steel stampings, which are clamped individually in copper jaws. With a moderate pull on a lever the four corners are brought into contact. A finger's pressure on a trigger releases the current, the sparks fly and in less than half a minute the frame is proceeding on a conveyor to the succeeding operation.

Design of many other parts has been changed over to all-steel or practically so, chiefly because of the progress made in electric welding.

Solves a Problem of Rural Mail Routes



Realtors Developing Section of Fort Wayne, Ind., Follow Out Mail Carrier's Recommendation for Uniform Boxes Placed on a Permanent Rack and Obtain an Artistic and Convenient Arrangement. In the Picture, Left to Right, Are: E. D. Spahr, One of the Realtors; A. L. Lucas, the Mail Carrier, and Harry Baals, Postmaster.

Rural Mail Boxes Tidily Arranged

Special Box Also Provided for
Outgoing Mail to Save
Carrier's Time

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Co-operation between a rural mail carrier and a firm of realtors has resulted in an improvement in placing mail boxes here which indicates a remedy for the untidy arrangement of such receptacles found along many rural mail routes.

Before definite steps were taken to arrange systematically the mail boxes of 25 families in the Highland Forest Park subdivision in this city, boxes of different shapes were mounted on individual posts at points chosen by the owner. There was no regularity of size, height, or location of the boxes and as a consequence the mail carrier was greatly delayed in his work.

A roughly constructed rack on which all the owners could attach their boxes, helped conditions slightly, but did not add to the tidiness of the location, so A. L. Lucas, the mail carrier, appealed to Gunder and Spahr, the realtors operating the improvement, who immediately responded by building a permanent rack with uniform boxes and protected by a rail from passing traffic. Street addresses are painted on individual boxes, the names on separate plates which can be changed without disturbing the box. All outgoing mail is deposited in a special box, saving the carrier considerable time in collections.

CANADIAN WHEAT POOL EXPECTATIONS GOOD

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CALGARY, Alta.—That 1928 would be by far the largest handling year for the Canadian Wheat Pool has been experienced and it was anticipated that the pool would handle more than 200,000,000 bushels of wheat from the present year's crop, was a statement made by George McIvor, general sales manager of the pool, during a recent visit to this city. Apart from

the 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, there would be many million bushels of coarse grains handled by the pool also.

The 1928 building program includes a large number of country elevators under construction in the three prairie provinces, bringing the total number of wheat pool elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to a thousand. A 2,400,000 bushel terminal is being built by the pool in Vancouver, and at Port Arthur they are building the most rapid-handling terminal elevator in the world.

GIRL AN ATTORNEY IN FRESHMAN YEAR

Admitted to Practice in Federal Court in Arkansas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—Although she is just a freshman in the University of Arkansas, Elzora Gambrel of Ozark, Ark., has passed the bar examination of this State, has practiced in the Chancery Court of Franklin County, and has the distinction of being the first woman to be admitted to the Federal Court in Arkansas.

After finishing high school, Miss Gambrel worked for G. C. Carter, prosecuting attorney of Franklin County. "I studied about three hours a day," she said. "I would learn one book on law, and then Mr. Carter would give me a test on it. In that way I was prepared for the state examination."

The clerk in Fort Smith said that no woman had ever been admitted to practice in the Federal Court, and hesitated to give her the examination. But she finally persuaded him, and was admitted.

EXCAVATION IN IRAQ NEXT

By a Staff Correspondent
BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. H. F. Lutz, associate professor of Egyptology and Assyriology at the University of California, has announced the first archaeological excavating program undertaken by the institution. The work will be performed in Iraq during 1929-30, he said, but the exact location has not been selected.

Dr. Lutz has been appointed professor at the American School of Archaeology in Bagdad for 1928-29.

Wheat-Growers of World to Meet

Representatives From Many
Countries Will Discuss Pool
Problems in Regina

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—Representatives from various wheat growing countries, as well as of internationally known co-operative marketing organizations, will attend the third international wheat pool conference, it is announced from the offices of the Manitoba wheat pool.

At a meeting of the wheat pool conference in Winnipeg, which was attended by the United States representatives, it was decided to hold the forthcoming international meeting in Regina, Sask., June 5, 6 and 7. This is the first time this meeting will be held on Canadian territory, the first two having been held in Minneapolis and Kansas City respectively.

The co-operative marketing organizations, which will be included within the scope of the conference this year for the first time, will be represented by such organizations as the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and the English Co-operative Wholesale Society. Representatives will be present also from many United States co-operative organizations. Among these will be the Dairyman's League and National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, New York; Sun-Maid Raisin



The Lure of Woods
and Waters—The
Luxury of a City Hotel!

Bags, Porter! Hit the Trail for the Mount Kineo! Get the thrill of Maine's woods, the beauty of Maine's lakes, the charm of Maine's hospitality. Off the beaten path, yet most accessible, this bewitching scene of rest and recreation—in the shadow of Mount Kineo on the edge of Moosehead, New England's greatest lake—for a day, a week, a month, a season, it's all in knowing where to go!

Luxury in the big woods. Fishing, hunting, motorboating, motion pictures, golf, tennis, music, dancing, horse-back riding, etc. Complete information from John W. Greene, Managing Director.

THE MOUNT KINEO
Kineo, Maine

MAINE CENTRAL
RAILROAD

Citizens Get Work Through Bureau Gratuitously Run

Los Angeles City Officials
Donate Headquarters and
Equipment

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—Employment is being found for many permanent residents of this city through an emergency employment bureau, established by co-operation of several city departments.

The bureau is an attempt to attack the unemployment problem in a practical manner by finding jobs first of all for local citizens with dependents who are out of work and in need. The complete downfall of Los Angeles' headline is, however, its ultimate goal.

It is operated by Mrs. Edna W. Rogers, who during the first two weeks of its existence registered some 4800 men and women, and found employment for 600 who were in extreme need and had families to support. No money whatever exchanges hands at the bureau. Everything has been donated and everything is free.

"Yes," Mrs. Rogers says, answering the telephone, "we have a man for you."

Then she calls to the throng in the waiting room for a carpenter, and the carpenters come forward. Files are examined, and the most worthy and neediest man is selected. He has a job! Those left behind watch him depart with a new hope in their eyes.

New registrants continue to range along the wood railing. An interpreter is among them, speaking nine languages. Two deep-sea divers, three aviators, a newspaper reporter, an actor, an oil-worker, a stove-maker, a shoe clerk, a seaman, a jeweler's helper are in the crowd. Nearly all are Americans and all are residents of Los Angeles.

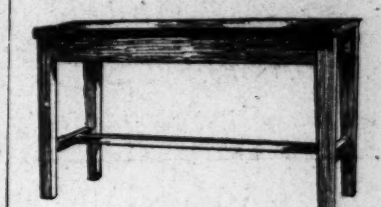


Spinach

EACH can of Rival Private Garden Spinach contains a quarter of a bushel of tender, delicate leaves, scientifically cleansed and free from grit. Rival Foods are sold by individual quality grocers throughout New England.

If you live in New England, write for our free "Kitchen Garden" recipe book.

RIVAL FOODS INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



Why not have a New Music Companion Piano Bench? Over-production of a Boston manufacturer enables us to make this special price. A real bargain at

\$13.00

Our professional piano men are at your service for Tuning, Repairing, Polishing and Rebuilding Pianos and Players. We will gladly send a representative to give an exact estimate. Write or phone.

CHARLES A. ROSS, CO.
Phone KENmore 9428
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1000 ISLANDS



Here, long before the coming of the white man, was the summer playground of the Iroquois. Beauty... history... tradition have given the whole region a charm which tempts and finally compels one to return again and again. Your steamer threads its way among some of Nature's most prodigious pictures—Edens in miniature on a jeweled sea.

If you haven't seen this Garden of the Gods you have in store an adventure in happiness. The 1000 Islands are only a few hours away from your door. Plan to see them in their early summer beauty.

Write today for full particulars. Or, better still, call and let us help you plan your trip.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

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TORONTO, Ont., 46 Yonge Street; DETROIT, Mich., 419 Dineen Bldg.; NEW YORK, N. Y., 535 Fifth Avenue; PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 202 Liberty Bldg.; PITTSBURGH, Pa., 185 Union Trust Bldg.; ROCHESTER, N. Y., 705 Temple Bldg.; BOSTON, Mass., 216 Old South Bldg.; BUFFALO, N. Y., Elliott Bldg.; CHICAGO, Ill., 112 W. Adams Street; CINCINNATI, Ohio, 117 Dixie Terminal Bldg.; CLEVELAND, Ohio, Union Trust Bldg.

Cars Washed Promptly, Day or Night Day Parking (5 A. M. to Midnight) 50c
Help Solve Boston's Parking Problem by Parking Your Car in One of

Huntley's Garages

DOWNTOWN—57 Sudbury St. and 66 Chardon St.
BACK BAY—25 Irvington St. (Near Mechanics Building)

Cars taken for Winter Storage—\$5, \$6, \$7 per month.
Telephone Haymarket 2639—Connecting All Garages.



Have your fur coat cleansed by
Filene's method—sure! safe!

- 1—Our furs are "drum cleansed," which means they are not immersed.
- 2—It is a satisfactory method, a gentle way of removing dirt, dust, grease, grime.
- 3—It is a costly method to us, but we believe in it, because it does not remove the natural oils from the pelt.
- 4—Unless the fur pelt is dry when it comes to us, it goes back to you soft, pliable, uninjured.
- 5—No furs are too precious to be cleansed by this method.

Have your cleansing done right away

Now is the acceptable time. We charge \$5 for thoroughly, safely cleansing fur coats up to \$500 valuation. Cost for higher valuation on application. Let us cleanse your fur coat when you send it to storage. Don't permit it to hold the winter's soil throughout summer cold storage.

Fur Shop—fifth floor



A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT
EITHER
A "BITE" OR A FULL MEAL

Waldorf Restaurant

226 Huntington Avenue

ALWAYS A LARGE VARIETY ON
THE MENU TO SELECT FROM

42 RESTAURANTS IN AND AROUND BOSTON

FRIEND'S BAKED BEANS



3 kinds—
California Pea Beans
Yellow Eye Beans
Red Kidney Beans

and
FRIEND'S
BROWN BREAD

Brick-oven Baked for flavor

In old New England homesteads were built-in brick ovens, where beans were slowly baked to such perfection that their fame spread countrywide.

Friend's, applying this method to modern needs, bake their beans in pots in great brick ovens, giving you the full delicious flavor of the beans that grandma used to bake.

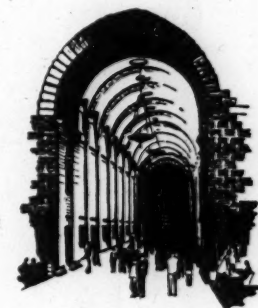
Hours of slow baking makes them tempting—appetizing—delicious.

Bring new delight to your table by serving Friend's Baked Beans.

On sale by leading grocers

Baked by
FRIEND BROTHERS
Melrose Station, Boston, Mass.

New England's Largest Financial Institution



THE First National Bank of Boston
has built an outstanding Trust
Department in New England by keep-
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Trust Administration.

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RADIO

MONOPOLISTS LOSE PATENTS BY NEW BILL

Patent Office Expected to Approve New Bill of Senator C. C. Dill

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, May 25.—Further investigations of the so-called "radio trust" are seen in the office by reason of Senator C. C. Dill's insistence that something should be done to remedy what he regards as illegal use of patents. Legislation is necessary, asserted the Senator from Washington, who is author of the radio law, to prevent "the picking of the pockets of the people" under the guise of the patent provision of the Constitution for the encouragement of the arts and sciences.

In introducing a bill to make it a complete defense in a patent infringement suit to prove that the complainant is a party to combinations or agreements which lessen competition and tend to monopoly, Senator Dill remarked in the Senate that one of the most striking cases of patent abuses is the alleged radio combine.

He mentioned the patent license agreements between the Radio Corporation of America, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. He said they have created a "giant monopoly" by pooling their patents, asserting they have undertaken to monopolize radio communications, radio broadcasting and the manufacture of radio apparatus. Senator Dill said that his bill does not affect those using patents leg-

gally, but is aimed at patent combinations such as the radio pool. He said that these and the cross-licenses in effect among the concerns in the pool violate both the Sherman and the Clayton anti-trust laws.

Last January, Senator Dill obtained passage of his bill to provide for forfeiture of patents in cases of conviction under laws prohibiting monopoly. Over a period of several weeks the Senate Committee on Patents listened to arguments chiefly by the Radio Protective Association, a group of radio manufacturers formed to combat the alleged radio trust, and by the Radio Corporation of America and General Electric Company.

Nothing came of his bill, because its effects were alleged to be so far-reaching as to disrupt the patent system. It was opposed, in fact, by the Patent Office. His new bill, he said, eliminates the objectionable features of the other. It relates to infringement suits being brought by parties who must themselves come into court with "clean hands," as he explained it.

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Four New Concerns Enter Radio Set Field in Big Way

Columbia, Majestic, Eveready and Philco Added to Present Large Production Groups

By VOLNEY D. HURD
That a new era in radio manufacturing and merchandising is upon us must be evident to every observer who may have been following the developments in the radio industry over the past few years. As in the motorcar industry, the large number of manufacturers who started with the industry have already been reduced to about one-third the original total.

It is interesting to note that the status of these remaining manufacturers is changing from small to large production. A vasty greater radio market is being supplied by a vasty smaller number of radio manufacturers. This means that for successful competition, except in a few class lines, large sales must be obtained in order to obtain large production so that production cost will be lowered so that the large sales needed to start this circle again.

On top of this comes the interesting news of four newcomers to the set manufacturing field. All these newcomers, however, have been identified with the radio industry in the past and all are financially strong enough to go into big sales campaigns and to back these up with quantity production.

New Radio "Big Four"
These four newcomers are the Columbia Phonograph, the Grigsby-Cronquist Company, the National Carbon Company and the Philadelphia Storage Battery Company. The first named will market receivers under the name of Columbia, and the second under the name of Majestic, the names they gave to their eliminators previously manufactured. The third manufacturer will sell under the name of "Eveready," and the fourth as "Philco." These latter two concerns having manufacturing facilities for radio purposes under these same names.

The Columbia Company has been working very closely with the Kolster organization and their electric phonographs have been Kolster and speaker developments. Now they will sell receivers built for them by Kolster, only incorporating some new features developed by Columbia engineers. With their present huge sales organization they have an immediate outlet for their new receivers, which, backed by the Columbia name and reputation, assures them of a successful market.

The new Majestic receivers are the most interesting, incorporating dynamic speakers, push-pull 171 audio amplification and a three-stage balanced R. F. circuit. These are being marketed at an extremely popular figure. This concern is capable of large production, and in addition to their existing plants they have leased the Yellow Cab Company plant in Chicago.

Large Production Plants
The Eveready receivers will be marketed next fall, and it is understood these will be manufactured in the Bosch Magneto Company's plant in Springfield, Mass. The Philco set has not been announced as yet, although plans have been completed and contracts let for the materials. This will probably be exhibited at the Chicago show, June 4.

These concerns are all large production, popular price groups and will at once step up into place beside the other large producers such as Atwater Kent, Crosley, Kaye and the Radio Corporation of America. Examination of details of the first models by these new manufacturers shows that these newcomers are going to make pretty keen competition for the older "Big Four," particularly when the new prices are studied. It means that these other concerns have got to give a lot more for the dollar than they have in the past in engineering design, quality

of materials used and, of course, tone reproduction.

That they will meet this competition is without question and the results of this will be passed on to the consumer who will be getting remarkable radio values, far more than he used to get in the phonograph he purchased. One of the interesting phases of radio is that people pay from \$100 to \$250 for a phonograph consisting of a fair cabinet, a motor, turntable, metal tone arm and sound box without question and yet they want a radio receiver, which is an engineering job far more intricate in its detail than the phonograph, at a far lower price.

This new change means that they are going to get it, too, and this will probably mean better values in phonographs as well.

Radio Notes
The climax of this year's annual celebration of Baseball Day in Hartford, Conn., when 7000 boys parade through city streets to hear addresses by Judge Landis and both major league presidents, will be broadcast through the NBC Red Network.

The date of this year's celebration has been set for Saturday morning, May 26. The parade of 7000 school boys, all in baseball uniform and marching to the music of a dozen bands, is scheduled to get under way shortly after 8 a. m., eastern daylight saving time. The NBC network will be linked with Station WTIC in Hartford from 9 to 11 a. m. for a description of the parade by Graham McNamee and Phillips Carlin and to transmit the speeches of the baseball monarchs.

The boys will march direct to the Capitol Theater in Hartford, where the first 4000 will be accommodated, and the overflow will troop to the Palace Theater. Largely connected with the parade are Kolster and speaker developments. Now they will sell receivers built for them by Kolster, only incorporating some new features developed by Columbia engineers. With their present huge sales organization they have an immediate outlet for their new receivers, which, backed by the Columbia name and reputation, assures them of a successful market.

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5:40 Postings wanted.
5:50 News.
5:55 Sessions Chimes.
6:00 WJAZ, Mutual Savings Hour.
6:05 Big Brother Club; singing bee.
6:10 WJAZ and the Hired Hands.
6:15 WEAF, Cities Service Concert Orchestra and Cavaliers; Cities Service March (Bourdon), Camille Dance (Herbert), Caprice Viennoise (Kreiser), On Wings of Song (Mendelssohn), Katinka (Friml), In Autumn (Popper), Mazurka (Popper), Largo (Handel), Dance of the Camomil (Ryker), Medley from "Very Good Eddie" (Kern), Angels Serenade (Braga), Marche Minutier (Laprie), Nutcracker Suite (Tchaikovsky), Mighty Lak a Rose (Nevin).
6:20 WEAF, Whittall Anglo Persians, Call of the Desert, Mystic Persian Winds (Katzman), Roses of the South (Strauss), Pale Moon (Logan), Spring Song (Laprie), Prelude in F Sharp Minor (Rachmaninoff), American Patrol (Meehan), Parting Melody.
6:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Country Club Quintette, Parting Melody.
6:35 WEAF, Palmolive Hour. That Certain Feeling from "Tiptoes"; The Girl Friend, Sorry for Me, Road to Rio (Popper), Mazurka (Popper), Ballet Music from Herodias (Massenet); I Wonder, guitar novelty; Villanelle (Sibella); Whimsy (Johnstone); Ah, Moon of My Heart; Whimsy, Sweet, Whimsy; Low Little Cotton Doll; Gypsy Songs; Home to Our Mountains, from "The Gypsy"; Up and Down; May Gentle Breezes Fall Over Me; Soudier Orchestra; Fireworks; Bits from "Present Arms".
6:40 WEAF, Howard time.
6:45 E. B. Riddout, meteorologist.
6:50 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
6:55 News.
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7:50 News.
7:55 Hiram Goldman and his Violin Ensemble.
8:00 Arthur Chaffier, baritone.
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CLEAN STREAMS SOUGHT IN MOVE BY CONNECTICUT

Wesleyan to Help State Find
Way to Rid Waters of
Industrial Wastes.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MIDDLETOWN, Conn. — Cleaner streams for Connecticut is the objective of a movement in which the State Water Commission and the department of chemistry of Wesleyan University have joined forces.

Since a number of manufacturing plants in Connecticut are located on the banks of streams, the water for manufacturing processes as well as for power generation is taken from these streams, and in many cases is used over and over again as it passes down the valley.

As the streams receive the industrial waste of successive factories it becomes highly desirable for each factory to be able to purify its effluent without undue expense, so that each user of water will have a reasonably pure source of supply.

Removal of Unused Dyes

The Water Commission, whose engineers have been active during the last few years in improving the industrial and domestic water supply of the State, has asked the department of chemistry of Wesleyan University to undertake a chemical investigation of the means of removal of unused dyes, one of the most objectionable trade wastes, from the streams of the State.

The problem is not new, nor is it likely to be easily solved; the great complexity of waste dyes, bleaches, sizes and other materials makes any general solution difficult, and the necessity of obtaining a cheap process further complicates the problem, but the department hopes to be able to find means of improving conditions in certain streams, if not a solution of general application.

Surveys Now Under Way

The work delegated to Wesleyan will be carried on under the direction

tion of Professors Hoover, Hill and Cavelli, by Homer E. McNutt of the class of 1928 of Saugus, Mass., who has been designated as water commissioner fellow.

Mr. McNutt has begun work on the problem, conducting surveys of conditions in typical plants, has collected samples of typical wastes, and has made some progress toward the solution of the problem on a laboratory scale. After the close of the present college year, it is planned to carry on the work intensively throughout the summer and during the next college year.

Florida Proves Productivity of Its Peculiar Soil

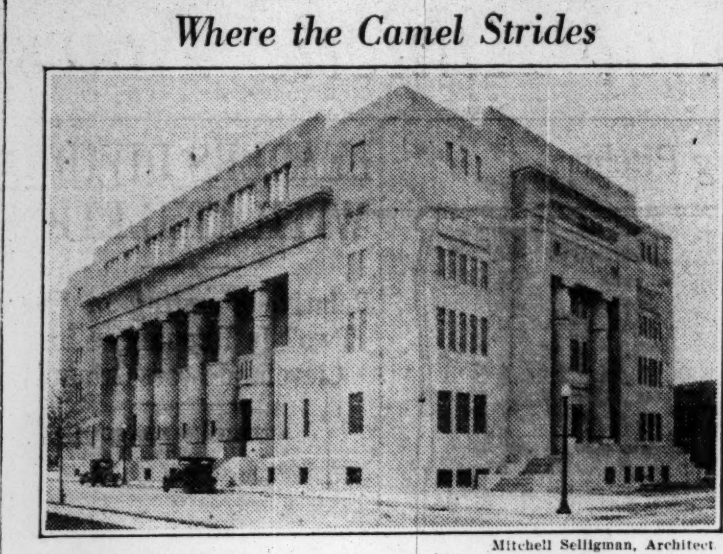
(Continued from Page 1)

of seed beds and over the level surface of the farmland these ditches all lead to a central pumping station consisting of two pumps, each with a capacity for moving 4000 gallons of water a minute.

In an hour a flood of 480,000 gallons of water may be loosed upon the land as guard against frost; the same volume may be removed in time of flood. To combat drought one of the pumps may be used only a few hours a day to keep the irrigation ditch full.

With water control, farming in Florida will cease to be an activity of the winter months and will become a year-round business. The present practice of permitting valuable acreage to revert to weeds during the long summer will give way to growing forage crops and cover crops during the hot months. The peanut will come into its own and velvet beans and cow peas will flourish to make feed for the State's cows.

The story of the entry of the Florida Power & Light Company into the field of agriculture is one of the romances of big business. Four years ago, when the company came into the State a plan was worked out for three generating plants. One of these was erected on mac land just west of Fort Lauderdale. It became necessary for the company's



Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Members Gathered in Large Numbers at the Special Ceremony in Dedication of This New Temple in Pine Bluff, Ark.

officers as well as its engineers to acquaint themselves on intimate terms with the great peat beds of the southern Everglades. They could not study this muck without an insistent realization of its value for cropping.

Result of One Man's Vision

Mr. Gill, active head of the enterprise, visioned fields of growing crops extending for miles with lines carrying electrical energy to turn the wheels of farm endeavor radiating out over the whole territory. The model farm is the result.

At the farm every operation to



FRANK STERLING

which power may be applied has been equipped with a labor saving device wherever one may be installed. In selecting a site this land near Miami was chosen so that the farm might be available to as many persons as possible. The 20 acres at Opa-Locka is as nearly typical of all Everglades land as could be had. It is a portion of the original Curtis-Bright ranch, of which Glenn H. Curtis, pioneer aviator, is the head and it was through the co-operation of Mr. Curtis that it was made available. On Jan. 1 of the present year this tract was a weed-covered waste, today, four months later, it is a going, growing farm which already is shipping produce to the northern markets.

At the Opa-Locka farm hundreds of visitors each week watch the progress of Mr. Sterling and his men with the avowed determination to go and do likewise. Many already have started. New farms dot the banks of the big drainage canals which cut the Everglades and furnish a source of water supply for irrigation and frost control and an outlet for the waste waters of the rainy season.

POLICE WOMEN AID CHILDREN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GARY, Ind.—This steel city has commissioned police women at every one of the score of public schools and three high schools to protect children from traffic at crossings. They are on duty before school opens, during the noon hour and when classes are dismissed for the day.

The International Management Institute took part by invitation in the work of the World Economic Conference of 1927 at Geneva and of the Economic Section of the League and was favorably mentioned in the reports of both organizations.

Hot Water Promotes Cleanliness

EVERY HOME should have an abundance of hot water at all times. Every woman understands and appreciates what a blessing it is to have plenty of hot water on hand on all occasions and for all purposes.

Dishes should be washed in piping hot water. Lukewarm water is not capable of removing the grease from the dishes, much less to give that slick shine to the glasses and crockery that only really HOT water can bestow.

Hot water will lessen the labors of the housewife, bring about a better standard of hygiene in the home and add to the general comfort of modern home life.

A kitchen may be a model of up-to-date convenience, but if it lacks "oodles of" hot water" waiting to supply the needs of modern sanitation it is far from being a worth-while kitchen.

Without any payment down—you can have all the hot water you need—when you need it and you have a year to pay for it.

The Boston Consolidated Gas Company invites you to visit your nearest gas office immediately and order a Gas Water Heater, which will be installed during May, for nothing down and a year to pay for it.

Where the Camel Strides

Arkansas Nobles Dedicate Temple

Pine Bluff Boasts New Home
of Sahara Wearers of
the Red Fez

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Unusually strict adherence to the Egyptian order of architecture makes of wide interest the new Shrine Mosque of Sahara Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, recently dedicated here with ceremonies which attracted about 2500 visitors from this and nearby states.

The new home of Sahara Temple was erected at a cost of \$400,000. Two grand stairways lead from the artistic entrance lobby or roof 1400 may be seated on the main auditorium floor, while the balconies accommodate 1680 more. The artist has done the auditorium in rich coloring, the paneled ceiling expressing the story of many temples near Cairo, with mysterious writings in hieroglyphs. Designs are from plates imported from France to maintain the authenticity of the reproduction, especially a frieze which tells of Pharaohs of old.

A mural painting, the original of which is in the galleries at Munich, stretches above the 60-foot large reproduction, typically Egyptian, mark the auditorium decorations.

A banquet hall in the basement room houses equipment which makes it possible for a speaker in the auditorium, banquet room or roof garden to be heard in all three rooms simultaneously.

WATER TO CHRISTEN LINER MILWAUKEE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A bottle of crystal-clear Lake Michigan water will be used to christen the new Hamburg-American liner Milwaukee being built at Hamburg, Germany. The ceremony is to take place at Hamburg on Sept. 15, and a delegation of Milwaukeeans, including Mayor Daniel W. Hoan and William G. Bruce, chairman of the harbor commission, will attend. The party will take a painting by Louis Mayer, Milwaukee artist, which is to be hung in the main saloon of the new vessel.

BALKAN SCHOOL GROWS UNDER MISSION CONTROL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALTADENA, Calif.—Fifty-three years ago Dr. D. C. Challis of this community, then a member of the Detroit Methodist Episcopal Conference, left the United States to assume charge of a mission in the northern part of Bulgaria. For 17 years he labored, and in that period

established a girls' school at Lovech, at the edge of the Balkan Mountains. In those days the school had from 10 to 15 pupils.

News has been received here that the school now has a student body of more than 200 and plays an important part in the educational standards of the Bulgarian community. It today consists of five large buildings and is known as the American Women's College.

'Foreign Travels' of Excess Funds Will Be Extended

Banker Declares Ever-Widening Field of Service Awaits
American Capital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Citizens of the United States are finding that more and more they must look outside their own country for especially attractive investments. J. E. Baker, vice-president of Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc., investment bankers, told the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York, at its recent meeting here.

Speaking on "Broadening the Savings Banker's Field," Mr. Baker said that he believed the future would see United States capital even more heavily invested in the industries of Europe and Latin America with great mutual advantage, and tending continually to extend its "travels abroad."

"An American who has spent any time abroad," said he, "must realize that the British, the French, the Germans and the other nationalities of Europe, think much the same way we do. Language may be a barrier and it is true that business customs differ in the different countries, but when you effect a real contact of minds, you find that the fundamentals of business appear to be about the same among these men as among ourselves."

Mr. Baker pointed out that American railroads were built by British capital and that presently the Englishman became known as the world's greatest international investor.

"It appears to me," he continued, "that we are going through much the same sort of period. Our national income is growing faster than we can use it in domestic investment. Heavy as are the demands of our own industries for fresh funds, there are still millions of dollars yearly which cannot find satisfactory investment at home."

Ease of communication as well as ease of travel which has enabled the American business man to reach out to his own and other countries has made for a new international viewpoint, Mr. Baker said. "It also means," he concluded, "easy and rapid transmittal of information so that the risks of foreign investment inherent in the far removal of borrowing corporations from local sources of inquiry, have been reduced to a minimum."

Call to Women to Aid Aviation Sounded at Fair

Herta Junkers and Katherine
Stinson Plead Cause
in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—A call to women to lend a hand to aviation by giving their moral support as passengers and in politics was sounded by Miss Herta Junkers and Miss Katherine Stinson at the Woman's World's Fair here.

Miss Junkers, daughter of the designer of the Bremen, and Miss Stinson, first woman stunt flier in the United States, who taught her brother, "Eddie" Stinson, to fly, were guests of the Famous Woman's Luncheon, which is an annual feature of the fair.

"Give aviation your full support, and most of all your moral support," Miss Junkers said, "not only on the flying field as pilots or air passengers; it needs your support in politics, at home, in schools, it is up to the women of the world to safeguard the wonderful nation-binding thought prevailing in aviation."

To Popularize Aviation

"I would not be a bit surprised if very soon women will be the best customers of the airplane factories and the air service companies. I very seldom hear a woman say, 'You'll never get me in an airplane,' a remark I have frequently heard men make. We all know how much pilots like Katherine Stinson, Ruth Elder, 'the Flying Fraulein' and the Rasche and others have contributed to make flying popular."

Miss Stinson did not say anything women she believed the enormous progress made by the airplane in the conquest of space was making national borders illusory, "a remnant of the age of pigstails," and that it was establishing a better understanding among nations.

Miss Stinson, decidedly girlish in appearance, although she won her fame as a stunt flier, a dozen years ago, spoke from the point of view of the airplane passenger.

"Women can best help aviation," she said, "by just going up in planes as a matter of course. We should use them just as we drive our cars, choosing this means of transportation because we can get there safely and more quickly."

Way to Make Living

Miss Stinson did not say anything for stunt flying. She went in for it herself merely as a quick means of making a good living, she confessed.

In the early days of aviation it paid better than almost anything else. Six years ago she gave it up and turned to designing houses. Living in Santa Fe, N. M., she found a field in remodeling the adobe houses which artists so much admire, fitting them for use as modern dwellings. Now she finds it a practical business.

Her interest in flying now, she says, is merely as a non-professional. Miss Jane Addams, founder of

Hull House, a guest of the luncheon, chose to put herself in the background, giving her time to the women aviators.

Mrs. Irene McIntire Walbridge, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, said that women who like herself, had served overseas in the World War, desired peace not only for their own nation but for the whole world. Mrs. Mary Hastings Bradley, explorer, told of her visit to a matriarchy in the island of Sumatra.

Free Zone for Vilna Favored by Lithuanians

(Continued from Page 1)

ual recovery would force Poland to change its policy.

While Russia was weak, the professor explained, the Poles were able to overawe the smaller nationalities around them. But if they tried to do this when Russia recovered, the weaker nations would all be forced to gravitate toward the Russian orbit. "Various minorities make up nearly 50 per cent of the Polish population today," he said (the Poles only admit 30 per cent), "and the Polish Government's policy is to suppress their national aspirations and assimilate them to the Poles."

Key Anniversary

Only the other day the newspapers which support Marshal Pilsudski, discussing the eighth anniversary of the Polish capture of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, acclaimed the policy which had led to that adventure, and the date was celebrated with many festivities.

The national consciousness of the Ukrainians, Ruthenians, Germans, and Lithuanians in Poland was daily growing intense, Professor Waldemar declared, and unless their aspirations were satisfied on a federal basis they would be a source of weakness to Poland. A weakness which would be all the more menacing if Russia recovered. But Poland could turn this weakness to strength by becoming the keynote of a decentralized federation of smaller nationalities in that part of Europe, and Professor Waldemar felt sure that if such a policy were inaugurated, Lithuania would immediately respond.

He believed that Marshal Pilsudski himself had leanings toward federalism, but the marshal, being a soldier and an autocrat, wanted to keep all the strings in Warsaw.

BERLIN-PEKING AIRWAY SERVICE NOW PROPOSED

Germans Hope to Start New
Line Within Two Years—
Tests Prove Success

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Establishment of a regular air service between Berlin and Peking by way of Moscow within the next two years is now reported as under consideration in German aeronautical circles, according to a survey of aviation in Germany just published by the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

The usual trial flight over the Berlin-Moscow-Peking route has already been accomplished by two airplanes, and negotiations with the governments concerned are now progressing, the Guggenheim Fund survey says.

"The Berlin-Peking rail route represents one of the longest railroad journeys in the world, and thus affords an ideal demonstration of time saved by airplanes over long distances," the survey continues.

"The railroad time is 12 days, but, due to the hardships of traveling through less civilized countries, many travelers prefer the sea voyage, which takes at least 40 days. The first flight by regular commercial airplanes required only 70 flying hours."

In discussing the general development of aeronautics in Germany, the Guggenheim Fund accords credit to that country for the chief development of lighter-than-air craft.

"The airship at present appears to represent the only practical means of long over-seas flight," the survey says. "From time to time reports appear in the press concerning the new German ship under construction by the Zeppelin works—the LZ-127."

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EDUCATIONAL

What the Oregon Debaters Saw on Their Trip Around the Earth

The University of Oregon team which debated its way around the globe between October and April, last, has furnished THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR with a series of brief sketches which tell of the distinct differences between the teams of the various nations visited. The concluding article will discuss the trend of debating practices. Contests were held in nine countries—Hawaii, Japan, Philippines, China, India, Egypt, England, Scotland and Ireland. The stories also contain observations and impressions as made by these college undergraduates. The first is on Hawaii. Others will follow on successive Fridays.

By THE OREGON WORLD TOURING DEBATE TEAM

REPRESENTATIVES of the University of Hawaii in the two first steps on the tour were Oriental. Two Chinese and one Japanese composed the trio on the first engagement, and one Chinese, a Japanese and a cross between a Japanese and a Hawaiian composed the second team sent against us. Having lived under American influences in an American territory all their lives, these debaters were very similar to American speakers in organization of material and technique of delivery. Due allowances must be made, of course, for differences due to racial descent.

As representatives of the University of Oregon we found ourselves basking in the tropical October sunlight of Honolulu, where we met the University of Hawaii as our opponents on a nonstop talk flight of 30,000 miles around the world, less than ten days after we had been making final preparations on the campus at Eugene. Imagine our ecstasy upon realizing that we were not only free from the routine of college life for an entire year but were already eating luscious Hawaiian pineapples and riding surf boards (or trying to) at Waikiki beach which has helped make the island territory famous as a national playground.

Hawaii is a "melting pot" of the races. Recovering from the initial excitement, we were able to perceive the truth of this formerly academic statement. On the streets of Honolulu as well as in the rural plantations of Oahu and Maui there seemed to pass before our eyes in panoramic fashion the peoples of those various nations with which we were to come in contact throughout the remainder of the tour.

Japanese, who constitute the largest proportion of Hawaii's population, were not strangers to us since we had come from the port of the Golden Gate on a Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer. Over 60,000 of these enterprising people have migrated there to engage in every form of business. We had seen a few yellow men from China who long ago settled on rich truck farms in Oregon's Willamette Valley; we had become only slightly familiar with their shops in "China Town" at San Francisco.

But on these beautiful islands there were also Filipinos in large numbers, a scattering of leisurely Malaysians and representatives of every island in the South Seas. Indians and Arabs here and there and perhaps a naturalized citizen or two from every nation in Europe completed the panorama.

Foreigner, Hawaiian and American live here in perfect harmony and universal contentment. There is none of that political friction, that unduly emotional clamoring for "freedom" and "independence," as against "imperialism" or "communism" with which we have since

become so familiar in the Philippines, China and India. During our two weeks' stay we participated in two dramatic debates on the questions of Philippine independence and Chinese extraterritoriality. Oriental students composed the Hawaiian University teams in these encounters. Stiff collared Tuxedos contrived to impress upon us the meaning of

"melting pot." We were almost melted ourselves in these forensic exertions.

Have you ever listened to the soothing rhythm of perfect ukulele music in shaded moonlight under Honolulu's luxuriant palms? And the sublime grace with which the refined Hawaiian girls dance the Hula is far more refreshing to three young college men than the usual chorus-girl type of theatrical entertainment.

Lying under such influences where the pace of life is unhurried, there we may expect King Kamehameha's race to be hospitable. This, we found, is the essence of the people's character.

A constant round of entertainment kept us busy in the territory. We were guests at a dozen luncheon clubs. Four or five banquets including a dinner-dance at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel were given in our honor. We visited sugar plantations which are the foundation of Hawaii's basic industry. We saw the world's largest extinct crater—Haleakala—on the island of Maui. Indeed, it seemed like a visit to Wonderland.

We marveled around the world that significant object lesson of harmonious relations learned at "the crossroads of the Pacific." The rest of mankind should know the poignant meaning of "Aloha."

University of Hawaii. Here in Tropical Honolulu the Oregon Debaters Began Their World Tour.

Seasonal Poems and Stories to Read With the Children

On May 4 a list of spring stories and poems for children between the ages of 5 to 8 was published. The following stories and poems have been used by teachers and mothers, for children of from about 8 to 12.

STORIES AND POEMS
How Summer Came to the Earth
Book of Nature Myths (Holbrook).
Myths of the Red Children—the Fisher Who Let Out Summer (Wilson).

Old Man Coyote and Summer in a Bag (Craw Myth).
The Wonder Garden (Olcott).

How Gloop Found the Summer
Partridge, Gloop, the Great Chief (Partridge).
Myths of the Red Children.

The Bag of Winds
First Book of Stories for the Story Teller (Coe).
The Odyssey for Boys and Girls, Chap. 11 (Church).

Wuchowson, the Wind Blower (the Wind Bird).
Nature Myths (Farmer).
Red Indian Fairy Book (Olcott).

Origin of the Winds
A Treasury of Eskimo Tales (Bayliss).

How They Came to Have Kite Day in China
Educating by Story Telling (Cather).

The Story of Pheon
The Golden Age of Myth and Legend (Bullfinch).
Tales of Ancient Greece (Cox).

Balder, the Beautiful
In the Days of Giants (Brown).
Norse Stories (Mabie).

The Pot of Gold
The Second Book of Stories (Coe).
Dream Children (Scudder).

Pan
Pan and His Piper and Other Tales for the Children (Cather).
Old Greek Folk Stories (Peabody).

Old Pipes and the Dryad (Stockton).
Fanciful Tales (Stockton).
The Bee Man of Orin (Stockton).

The Man Who Was a Hundred Years Young
Jewish Fairy Tales and Fables (Aunt Naomi).

The Gold in the Orchard (Buried Treasure).
Stories to Tell to Children, Bryant Riverside Fourth Reader.

The Spring Beauty (Peabody and Seegwam).
Good Stories for Great Holidays (Olcott).
Hawthorne, xxi, lines 1-112 (Longfellow).

Woodman, Spare That Tree (Morris).
Poems Every Child Should Know (Burt).

Under the Greenwood Tree (Shakespeare).
The Boy's Book of Verse (Fish).
Golden Numbers (Wiggin and Smith).

A Prayer (Markham).
Rainbow God (Tensdale).

What Do We Plant When We Plant the Tree? (Abbey).
Days and Days (Stevenson).

The Planting of the Apple Tree (Bryant).
Golden Numbers (Wiggin and Smith).

An Apple Orchard in the Spring (Martin).
Fifth Reader (Free and Treadwell).
Golden Numbers.

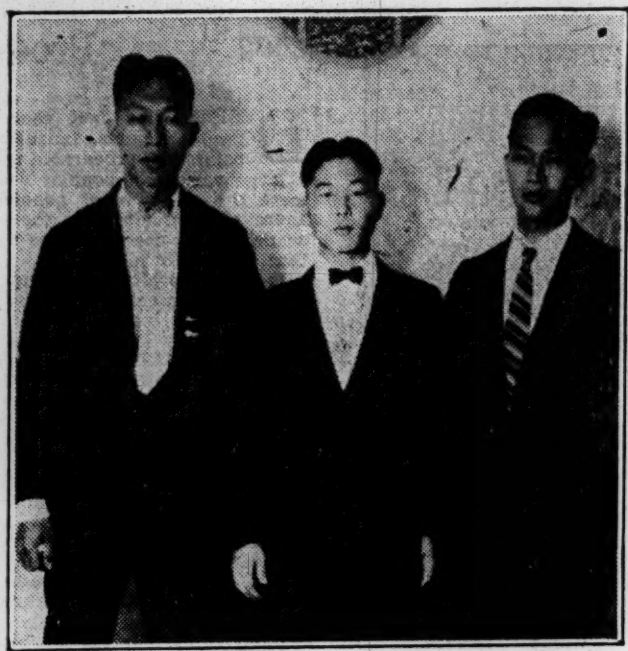
The Pine Lady (LeGallienne).
A Child's Own Book of Verse, bk. 3 (Skinner & Wickes).

The Ivy Green (Dickens).
Home Book of Verse for Young Folks (Stevenson).

The Springtime
Emerald Story Book (Skinner).
A Little Book of Profitable Tales (Field).

The Seish Giant (Wilde).
For the Story Teller (Bailey).
The Happy Prince and Other Fairy Tales (Wilde).

F. P. T.



The University of Hawaii Team Which Met the Oregon Debaters. Left to Right—Leon Fong, Mitsuo Kido and Ah Ho Chun.

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F. P. T.

Summer Camp Opportunity

By WALLACE GREENE ARNOLD

MUCH that is interesting is being written about the well-nigh unlimited opportunities that the summer camp movement for boys and girls affords, and there is no more opportune time than the present for thoughtful consideration of this important subject, for this movement is still a young one comparatively and offers an almost unlimited field for thought and achievement. In spite of the fact that there are already several thousands of summer camps for children, now well established, there are few indeed that are more than 10 years of age, and it would be difficult to find any considerable number of camp directors who would not freely admit that they are just beginning to discover the endless and splendid possibilities that their camp undertakings are opening up for future development.

The particular opportunity of the summer camp, which the writer sees and feels is of fundamental importance in the present state of progress, is the opportunity to take boys and girls out of the rather complex environments of modern city life, into the simple, untroubled and quiet life of the real country. Here they are completely relaxed and freed from the stress of modern existence. The simple, untroubled and quiet life of the real country, which they are completely relaxed and freed from the stress of modern existence. The simple, untroubled and quiet life of the real country, which they are completely relaxed and freed from the stress of modern existence.

A Certain Protection Needed
In order to accomplish this purpose, which in time gone by, when conditions generally were much simpler, was accomplished by other means, camp directors must be careful not to submit to the widespread tendency to make their camps a kind of model summer school, where programs and crafts are substitutes for a school curriculum and competitive athletics are carried to a high state of development, with regard to both equipment and performance. They should wisely protect their camps against the encroachments of modern activities. To illustrate the whole point the more clearly, the writer wishes to describe a camp, which in its nature and purpose is the opportunity to which he is referring.

Some years ago, a young man bought an abandoned farm in New England, with a fine old pre-revolutionary house, still standing, and some outbuildings with sturdy oak frames. In the neighborhood was an "ole swimmin' hole" well hidden in the woods. His keen imagination pic-

tured a restoration of the place with necessary additions, as a summer camp for boys, and he proceeded to accomplish this purpose, exercising great care not to alter the simple, old-fashioned spirit of the place. New buildings were necessary and these were planned and built with much the same care that the original builders located and built the old house and barns. No architects were employed. No "city planners" were consulted. No "modern experts" even knew what was going on. Then the camp opened and was soon filled to capacity.

When the director was asked what was "taught" the boys, for it was a boys' camp, he replied, perhaps a little apologetically, that nothing was taught, except that beginners at the swimming hole, were "helped" to learn more quickly and correctly, as unobtrusively as possible. When he was asked if they "had" any training, he said, no, but pointed to an attractive carpenter shop, which he said, belonged to the boys, and which they used a great deal, but which instruction he was asked if instruction in horseback riding was given, and again he said no, but, just then four boys came by on horses, riding easily and engaged in conversation. When it was mentioned to the director that the boys rode well, he smiled a little, and said that they were self-taught and were learning to saddle and bridle their own horses under the eye of a counselor who had that matter in charge.

Quiet and Happy Demeanor
A visit to this camp in operation was most illuminating to the questioner, who had misgivings as to whether it was well-organized. These were soon dispelled by the boys themselves, whose quiet and happy demeanor, and continued activity from morning to night spoke volumes for itself. It appeared in this camp that there were no "camp experts" no professional teachers of anything. There was a wonderful camaraderie between boys and men, there was a calm and relaxation that shone in all quarters. The activities were all wholesome out-of-door activities. The boys were occupied with dozens of projects in a leisurely but none the less absorbed interest.

This camp had no radio, it had no "movies." It did not "specialize" in

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Looking Ahead in Radio Education

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RADIO education offers a solution for constructive use of leisure which will increase of necessity in years to come because of shorter working hours, effected by new labor-saving devices and increased productive capacity.

This is the opinion of Dr. Herman Schneider, acting president of the University of Cincinnati, whose "dream," years ago, of co-operative education in the University of Cincinnati College of Engineering and Commerce made a distinct contribution to American education.

His present vision, closely bound up with the synchronization of television and radio transmission, which he believes will be practical within five years, consists in the establishment of an ultrapowerful radio-casting station by the university and an adequate endowment for the operation of the new department.

"Fifty years from now, say, when any person seeking education may enter a classroom and see and hear a world-famous authority speak and demonstrate by simply turning a dial, present-day educational methods will seem very crude," he said in enlarging on his idea for the first great radio university.

"This does not mean classroom methods will be abandoned. Classes will still be necessary, but not nearly so numerous. This does not mean that any fewer educators than today will be necessary. Perhaps as many will be needed, but they will have what most educators need—opportunity for research work."

Dr. Schneider sees here a method of coping with the great demand for higher education of the present day. He says in the future students will wonder at the hardship involved in traveling to a university when it is possible to see and hear it at home. Large hooks up could be arranged, leading educators from all parts of the world could be included on the faculty, and regulations for credits and degrees could be evolved, he believes.

Naturalness
The impressive thing about the camp pictured above is its naturalness. This kind of camp, the writer thinks, is a fine antidote to present-day civilization, for the young. It supplies a need, which in the quieter community life of the last century was met, and particularly so in do-

dozens of New England communities which are familiar to the thousands of tourists who now flock in that direction each summer to enjoy the serenity and calm that still prevail. A big opportunity is offered camp directors to establish camps where boys and girls can feel and enjoy the sturdy simplicity that contributed to the fine character of our forefathers.

Camp directors who undertake such camps must necessarily be men and women of vision and high ideals. Of the success of their ventures, well launched, there can be no doubt whatever, for parents everywhere want just such an environment for their growing children, realizing that there is in it a great store of permanent goodness for their sons and daughters.

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Household Arts and Decoration

An Apartment Living Room in the Modern Manner

By EDWIN AVERY PARK
Associate Professor of Architecture, Yale University

PERCHED high in the air, supported like a cage on slender steel columns, the modern apartment gives one, more than anything today, the sense of an altered state of existence. People choose to concentrate themselves in cities, hence the apartment. And because of the apartment, families are able to continue to concentrate themselves in cities. If beauty is to be found in a sense of fitness, then beauty must exist in this logical solution of a difficult problem made possible by the rapid advance of constructional methods. There is nothing ugly, nothing to be disguised, in this new manner of living. The more completely we accept it, the more pleasure we derive from it. We must learn to enjoy the feeling of this world which we have built out of steel, to get behind it and bear it out.

We may do this by keeping pace internally with what goes on outside, making the lining of our own existence its frame. It is possible, when furnishing and decorating one of these apartments, to impart to it some of the feeling of this modern way of life which brought it all about. The best modern style or styles, of decoration are not more merely an effort to find a different or bizarre aspect for familiar objects; more than mere restlessness. It is a groping, formative as yet, to express in our environment some of this new sensation of living.

Modern existence is rapid and crowded; we all feel the strain of the increased tempo. We need in our

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homes a respite from this, from detail and close concentration. In a word, we need space, clarity and simplicity, a few rather than many objects about us. The repose of almost unbroken wall space is to some individuals more refreshing than the presence of pictures.

If we borrow our surroundings from some bygone age we borrow, in consequence, the feeling of the type of consciousness which obtained then. This is, in no sense, a free expression of the average contemporary consciousness; neither does it take advantage, to the fullest extent, of some very excellent modern ways of, let us say, lighting, which would not harmonize with any antique style. The charm which we recognize as belonging to the past can never, in the opinion of this writer, prove an adequate substitute for free expression of ourselves. It is not as real as a positive expression based on our own resources.

A Suggested Living Room

The accompanying drawing shows a possible living room in a modern apartment. The ceiling is high, and the window one large area of glass, from floor to ceiling, turning the corner of the room and divided into panes by steel sash, like a sensible factory window. Two tiers of curtains control the light, top and bottom. The corner of a room is an excellent place for a window, since, in steel construction, it is no longer necessary to occupy that space with heavy supporting wall. One pane of glass becomes a door, opening upon a small balcony. This type of corner window is already common in modern European construction. Within the room, the sense of light and spaciousness suggested by the window is carried out in the bare walls, treated in a warm, smoky gray. A long, narrow ledge runs the length of one wall, forming a continuous mantelshelf for books, porcelains and small objects. The fireplace is low and wide, edged with wide black bricks. Above it is inset a panel of mirror, recalling the window and increasing the sense of space in the room. The figure supporting a bowl of fruit before the mirror is a piece of modern European glazed terra cotta. Upon the cabinet at the end of the room is another piece of terra cotta, a reclining figure about 10 inches high. The rich silhouette of these objects against the wall takes the place of pictures to such an extent that there is but one of these latter in the room. It is large, nearly square, and unframed. It hangs above a table of curious design, made of pine wood. The other, and smaller table, is of geometric pattern, made of carefully-joined triangles of alternating pine and red cedar. A massive sofa, upholstered in black velvet, stands out from the mantelshelf. It is perfectly rectilinear, stable and utterly comfortable, resting on four feet. The carpet, terra cotta in color, entirely covers the floor, giving a warm, soft base to the room. The baseboard is black. Under the window are window seats concealing radiators until the day when beautifully designed radiators may be unashamedly allowed at large in a room.

Sincere and Peaceful
The lighting fixtures are perhaps the most interesting features in the room. No standard or table lamps

are shown, although they would become necessary for reading. To bathe the room in a pleasant glow of light, the type of fixture hanging from the ceiling has recently been evolved. Light bulbs, concealed below the rims of the lower two cones, throw their rays against the silvered under surface of the cone above, so that the light is reflected downward into the room. By this method the ceiling is not overlighted and one is hardly aware of the source of light. It is an intelligent use of electric light as such, not trying to make it resemble a candle bracket, which it is not. On the wall are two more fixtures, built on this same plan,

but of lesser power. They throw, when lighted, a most beautiful pattern of light on the wall, enough, almost in itself, to decorate a room at night.

Here then is a modern room, in the sense that it fulfills several new possibilities and achieves a sense of repose so needful to us. It is impersonal, simple and, above all, usable. It is not very different from many other rooms but it is not its purpose to differ at any cost. Transitions come slowly, as gradually little changes are wrought into the traditional fabric. Sincerity is a virtue even in art.

Home Making

Conducted by
MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM
Chairman, Division of Home-Making Department of the American Home, General Federation of Women's Clubs

TODAY several thousand women from all parts of the United States and other countries are making preparations for a trip to San Antonio, Tex., to attend the Biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Many are already on their way. The Martha Washington Club of Johannesburg, South Africa, had its delegate appointed a year ago and was planning for her journey.

Among the pleasantest adjuncts to a convention are the journey; the long visits with friends met en route, and the new acquaintances made. Next to the thrill of getting home again is the anticipation as one steps aboard the train for several days of pleasant companionship.

The chairman of the Home-Making Division is not attending the convention this year, hence the philosophy. She is trying to follow her friends in imagination, painted with memories of other journeys which she has taken with them on a similar pilgrimage.

All the preparation is a bustle, including, as it does, plans for one's own comfort and for the well-being of the family while an important member is away.

When the convention city is reached there is a constant flow of "How do you do's?" as club friends meet after a year's separation. Meetings crowd fast one upon another. Conferences, teas, receptions and business sessions are interspersed with lectures and musicales. Days and nights are never long enough for all the things one would like to do. If one is able to "take in" all the good things offered on a General Federation program she is almost entitled to a Ph. D. degree.

There is usually more resting and less visiting on the homeward trip than when outward bound. One needs to assimilate, catalogue and classify the notes of the many suggestions, information and educational material which have been so liberally spread before one for a week, and the train ride home offers a good opportunity for this.

But gradually the scenes viewed from the train windows become familiar. In cities through which we pass are the homes of friends whom we frequently visit; rivers bear familiar names, country lanes and village streets, seen through overhanging branches of trees, grow more friendly looking. At last we step out of the train upon the platform of our home station and are welcomed by those dearest to us. We are at home.

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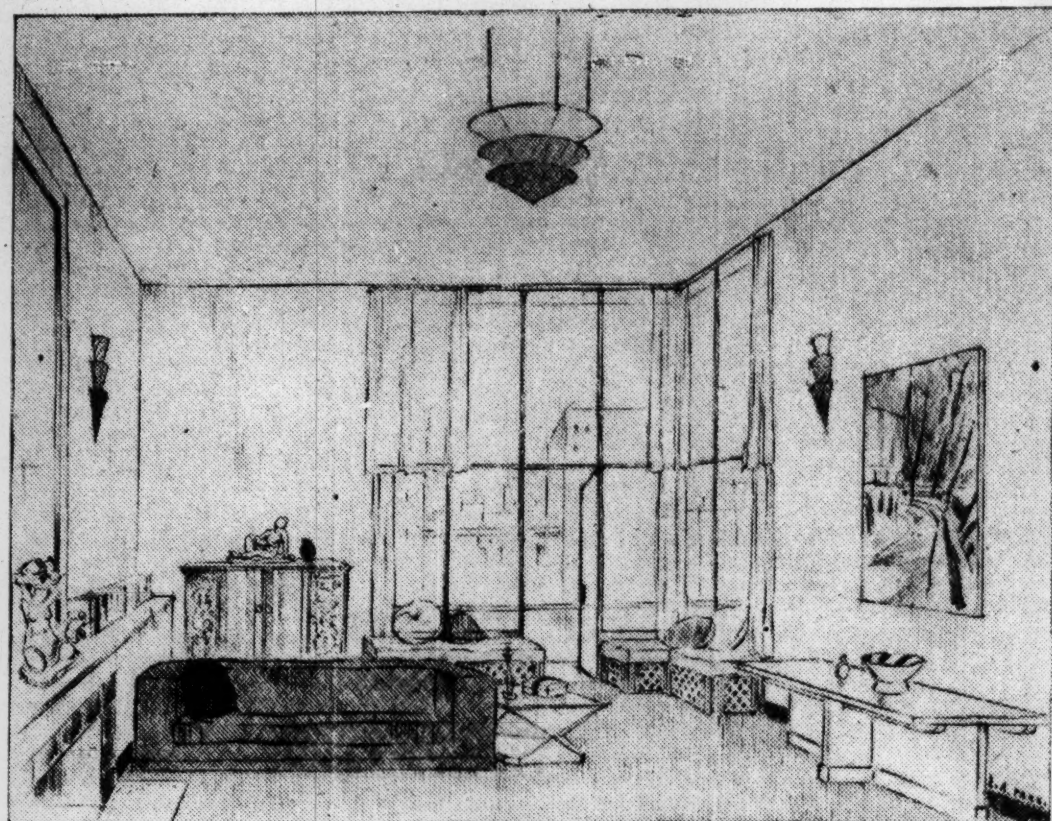
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Molasses Candy

REMEMBER the fun we used to have when mother let us have a taffy pull? How the whole family helped to pull the candy and then sat down to enjoy the fruits of their labor? The laughter and jokes and how good the taffy tasted? Here is a recipe.

Boil together 2 cupsful of New Orleans molasses, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar and 1 teaspoonful of butter. As soon as a few drops of the sirup appear brittle when dropped into cold water, add a pinch of soda and remove it at once from the fire. Turn it into a shallow buttered pan and place it where it will cool enough to handle.

When the candy is sufficiently chilled to pull, have two people wash their hands, then rinse them in cold water to make them as cold as possible. Rub a little butter over the hands and take the candy from the plate. Let one person pull it out straight without twisting, then throw it over the hands of the second person who holds his out like a hook. The strip should be pulled back and forth, always without twisting. When it is so hard it cannot be pulled any more, cut it into small pieces with the scissors and leave it to chill on a cold buttered plate; or the sheet may be laid on a buttered platter and broken into pieces later by a sharp knock with the handle of a knife.

Care must be taken not to stir the candy while it is cooking or it will become grainy.

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Producing Special Tones and Finishes

DESPITE the fact that high-grade enamels, lacquers, and paints are procurable today in a large variety of popular colors to meet the demands of general use, there still remains the problem of securing very special shades or tones that one has in mind.

It would be a material impossibility to set up a chart of all the colors that can be produced by mixing colors, yet by keeping in mind the fact that practically any shade can be produced by intermixing the primary colors, namely, standard red, blue and yellow, no one should experience difficulty in securing the exact tint desired.

A mixture of red and blue will produce purple, and the addition of white to the purple will produce lighter shades of colors ranging from lavender to violet. Red and yellow mixed together will give a wide range of tones, depending upon the proportions of the respective colors employed. A mixture of blue and yellow will produce green, and the addition of white will, of course, result in lighter shades of the same color.

In attempting to produce a certain tint, first select the enamel, lacquer or paint best adapted to the work in hand, in the color nearest the effect desired, and mix in the coloring thoroughly, the merest bit at a time, until the tone sought is secured.

By experimenting it will be found that the strong colors, such as black, deep blues, dark greens and reds, have unusual tinting power and for this reason, when used for toning purposes, these hues should be added cautiously. Always stir thoroughly to insure perfect blending of colors.

Pour finish: The lacquers lend themselves more effectively to this attractive and novel finish than do the enamels and paints. The process is a gratifying way to utilize small quantities of color often left over after a piece of decoration has been completed.

In addition to the color, a large empty receptacle should be provided. First thoroughly cleanse and dry the article to be treated. Inexpensive pieces of pottery, crockery, and little conveniences for the sunroom and open porch where vivid colorings in good taste, can be given this type of finish with amazing richness of effect. Pour the color of lacquer over the article and allow it to drip off into the empty receptacle. While

it is still wet, pour lacquer of another color directly over the first, and permit the excess to drip off, then set the object aside to dry. The two colors will blend slightly together, producing a stunning mottled-stripe finish.

Tiffany finish: This is a two-tone effect differing both in the method of application and the effect achieved from that of the pour finish. The clean dry surface is given a brushed-on coat of lacquer and allowed to dry 20 to 30 minutes, after which a special coat in a harmonizing color or one of pleasing contrast is applied and the surface treated, while still wet, by dabbing it with a crumpled cloth or coarse sponge. The cloth or sponge lifts up portions of the second coat, permitting the first coat to show through in mottled design.

In treating large surfaces in Tiffany style, the second coat should be applied in sections from 12 to 18 inches square, and then mottled, as the lacquer dries very rapidly and if the larger areas were coated before the mottling process took place the lacquer would set too much to yield to the mottling treatment.

For small objects, bright and light colors are most attractive and for that reason the first coat should be the darker color, whereas, with large areas deep rich effects are desirable, and the darker tone may be given first.

Stains in the past have been made

available on mahogany, walnut, light oak and dark oak; today certain colored lacquers may be employed to get unusual effects in a manner similar to that in which stains are used. The process is to reduce the color with equal portions of lacquer thinner, to the consistency of stain, and then to apply the mixture to bare wood perfectly sanded. The work is pleasingly effective on open-grain woods such as oak or chestnut, as the color stain remains in the pores of the wood without blotting out the grains that are so attractive. The finish obtained is durable and practically moisture-proof.

Stands for Hats

There are now for sale stands about the height of a reading lamp meant to be placed in bedrooms or dressing rooms to carry hats. Some of these hat stands are charmingly painted—the color may be selected to go with paper or furnishings of the room. One especially attractive stand of this sort which the writer noticed was of cream with vines and small flowers climbing up it as far as the broad knob on which a hat would ultimately rest. These hat stands occupy little room and solve the problem of where to put the hat in that time between taking it off and putting it away.



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THE HOME FORUM

Poetry the Awakener

WHEN William Butler Yeats wrote of the twilight hour—"the moment that holds all moments"—as being the key to "that high companionship of dreaming" he gave expression to a thought which has more than one application. Twilight is the hour of revealing for many poets, yet when I read the poem written by Yeats, I found myself thinking, not of the twilight, but of poetry. Had the poet been writing a disquisition on poetry he could not better have expressed its vital value for me. It served me as a reminder that not all the best descriptions of poetry are to be found in books specifically devoted to that end. Especially is this true of some modern attempts at an explanation of poetry. To read some of these books, accepting their conclusions regarding the virtue of poetry, would be to cancel the well-known definition of Wordsworth that "poetry is emotion remembered in tranquillity." Which would be a disaster.

Since the days of Wordsworth we have had the "newest poetry" as well as the "new poetry." Imagism has done its best—and its worst. Occasionally it seemed as if in the hands of some poet had become a branch of mathematics. It became a sort of verbal algebra whereby one played a novel game of permutations and combinations with words. Far be it from me to discount this experimentation as such. Yet it needs to be said that such an exercise, of itself, will never lead to poetry. Poetry is more than a jumble of sweet sounds. On the other hand, poets so far removed from the "newest poetry" as Alfred Noyes and Cale Young Rice agree in emphasizing what Swinburne called "the indefinable resonance in the very order and arrangement of words." Yet for our day and generation none has more steadfastly pointed out than Noyes that poetry is more than sound. There must be meaning in the melody. Cale Young Rice becomes usefully definitive with regard to this matter when he says that "poetry is the expression of our experience in emotional words—words more lyrically measured or organized than those of prose, and having some permanence of appeal not possessed by mere verse." For the thought I have in mind the positive value in this definition lies in the phrase "permanence of appeal."

When it comes to the evaluation of poetry there are two main approaches. One can evaluate poetry by analysis or in appreciation. One uses definition; the other, description. Cale Young Rice mentions those who, instead of seeking to make their definition of poetry a "delimitation, make it a panegyric. It is the weakness then I am weak. When a poet begins to delve into the technique of his craft I am content to think of him as "darkly wise." I look with wonder upon him, even as I do upon the master musician. But when it comes to appreciating the genuineness of his poetry I am at home. When I attempt, this fall,

to climb the lesser hills among the Rockies I rather think my main attention will be given to something other than ligaments and muscles.

Poetry is more to me than the scanning of lines for metre. In its enjoyment I find release and relief from the constant assumption of civilization that we must ever be up and doing in the physical sense. I find here that surcease from activity where I can enjoy the right of leisure without the deprecating thought that I am but indulging an inherent bent to laziness. Yet I have found American business men, hustlers, I think they call themselves, to whom poetry is what fiction was to some English mothers and fathers in the days of my boyhood. To speak to them of the "high companionship of dreaming" would require some explanation in order to indicate that one was not speaking of a specialized form of dozing. But we who have realized the worth of this companionship know that it means that one must be doubly awake; not half-asleep. It means that one knows the virtue of insight as well as the value of sight.

This then is the high value of the poet. He becomes the spokesman of our dreams. He articulates our aspirations. Often in the afterglow of this dream we all the better formulate our activities. Even apart from this it would be joy enough to have him become the voice of our deepest desire. Not all of us have "overflow of heart" which can "give the lips full speech." Speaking for myself I have found that the poet is never far off who can become the voice of my dreams even as Joseph Campbell declares he became for the peasant:

"I am the mountain singer—
The voice of the peasant's dream."

When Hilda Conkling writes "About My Dreams" she is not also speaking of the voice of a larger growth as many a poet has spoken in a mature way:

"Help me to tell my dreams
To the other children;
So that their bread may taste whiter,
So that the milk they drink
May make them think of the meadows
In the sky of stars."

Often it comes to pass that in telling their dreams the poets are singing our songs. It may be true as Yeats has written:

"I have spread my dreams under
your feet"

and it is right that we respect his wish that we

"Tread softly because you tread
on my dreams."

But we shall do it not alone for his request, but because what he speaks of as "his dreams" seems very much like our dream. But what matters it whether they be his or ours? In this high companionship we are one with each other. In the authentic poems we hear the voice of our dreams. We enter into the high companionship of which Robert Frost speaks when he writes:

"And dreaming, as it were, held
brotherly speech
With one whose thought I had not
thought to reach."

Thus far I have been claiming great things for the poets. For conclusion let me give the right of way to Arthur O'Shaughnessy as he sings the worth and might of the poet's dream:

"We are the music makers,
And we are the dreamers of dreams,
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,
And sitting by desolate streams;
World-losers and world-forsakers,
On whom the pale moon gleams;
Yet we are the makers and shakers
Of the world, forever, it seems."

With wonderful, deathless ditties
We build up the world's great
cities;
And out of a fabulous story
We fashion an empire's glory.

One man with a dream at pleasure
Shall go forth and conquer a crown;
And then with a new song's
measure
Shall trample an empire down."

I stand with the poets, though I cannot sing with them. Their dreams are my dreams, and their songs my songs. And with them I have a clear passport into "that high companionship of dreaming." F. S.

The Book of Job

They had many Prophets, these Arabs; Teachers each to his tribe, each according to the light he had. But indeed, have we not from of old the noblest of proofs, still palpable to every one of us, of what devoutness and nobility of mind dwelt in these rustic thoughtful peoples? Biblical critics seem agreed that our Book of Job was written in that region of the world. I call that, apart from all theories about it, one of the grandest things ever written with pen. One feels, indeed, as if it were not Hebrew; such a noble universal. It is different from noble patriotism or sectarianism, reigns in it. A noble Book; all men's Book! It is our first, oldest statement of the . . . Problem—man's destiny, and God's ways with him here in this earth. And all in such free flowing outlines; grand in its sincerity, in its simplicity; in its epic melody, and repose of reconciliation. There is the seeing eye, the mildly understanding heart. So true everywhere; true eyesight and vision for all things; material things no less than spiritual; the Horse, "hast thou clothed his neck with thunder?" he laughs at the shaking of the spear! Such living likenesses were never since drawn. Sublime sorrow, sublime reconciliation: oldest chord-melody as of the heart of mankind;—so soft, and great; as the summer midnight, as the light of the dawn, and stars! There is nothing written, I think, in the Bible or out of it, of equal literary merit.—THOMAS CARLILE, in "On Heroes and Hero-worship."

On Sunday afternoon a little excursion boat fuses up from Lecco and after paying a courtesy call at all the villages along the lake, penetrates as far as Varenna, whistles, and returns. It is not perhaps the best way of appreciating the lake, but it is an excellent way of appreciating the Italians.

We are all packed together as tightly as possible, but where there is any shade from the deck house, even more tightly. . . . Many of us are Milanese shopkeepers and artisans with their wives and children (or with our young ladies as the case may be) bent on snatching the joys of "villaggiatura" from a one-day excursion. There is, however, a sprinkling of young men without hats, carrying knapsacks, who have come up to climb the mountains. The youths of Italy have been swept by a passion for "lo sport." "Fascismo" in its homage for youth has evolved

In Trillium Time

Not being shod as Mercury is reputed to have been, there was no leaping the brook. It was, however, not a Herculean task to construct a tiny causeway, and then to place several carefully selected stepping-stones. This done, we viewed our work with pardonable pride, and crossed dry-soled. About us the colts-foot had gone to seed, and tender shoots of fragrant mint were thickly dotted amid the shingle. There was a sharp climb of twenty feet up a clayey bank, and then we stood upon a grassy plateau set with wild-apple trees. In many spots underneath the branches the mandrakes had already lifted their shiny green rain-roofs. Before us the wood invited.

As we went forward, a vesper sparrow rose from the grass, and sought refuge in a prickly berry-tangle. Somewhere in the distance an oriole fluted. We had seen and heard bobolinks in the meadows, and we hoped to hear warblers in the forest. It was burgeoning time, and the delicate shades of the foliage were delightful to the eye. In the foreground, straight and slender and symmetrical, rose maple and beech, birch and linden. In the background, upon a narrow ridge, towered a line of giant hemlocks, the old guard of the woodland. Little ariel airs seemed to spring out to greet us, sly and subtle and suggestive, rousing . . . thoughts of the vernal treasures we should find in the bosky haunts from which they breathed.

The first aisle into which we ventured proved to be the abode of the violet. One scarce dared to set foot to earth, so densely were these flowers strewn upon all sides. Then and there we counted four varieties, and shortly encountered two others. The bishop's-cap (mitrewort), dainty and white, was our next discovery; and then we came to a slope sown with adder's-tongue. We knew of a woodman's road that would take us most directly to the goal we sought, and zigzagged upward in search of it. We struck into it near a sugar camp, and paused for a breathing space in the rough hut where, in the freezing and thawing days of March, the great kettles had bubbled and steamed in so redolent a fashion. Now the only sign of the late palatable industry was a heap of blackened ashes between two forlorn staves. Here in the sharp air of the twilight, when the lemon color had faded from the sky beyond the hemlock line, the merry young folk had gathered for the sugaring-off.

Now, as we went along the logging road, we beheld jack-in-the-pulpit preparing to deliver one of his May-time homilies; and hidden in the cool shadow of hollows below us were shy Dutchman's breeches. One of us broke a leaf from a clump of wild ginger stalks; and, lo, what an aroma, delicately and deliciously pungent! The flower of this plant is as modest as may, concealing its shallow maroon cup close to the ground beneath a spreading leaf-roof. Ferns were beginning to spring everywhere, though few of them had as yet given more than a hint of their later beauty and grace. We had for company the constant under-song of the stream waded softly from below, and those kindly airs that had greeted us when we first put foot within the wood. Sun and shade made a rare mosaic of our pathway; and presently we stood where upon both sides we could look down through an atmosphere that was shot with lights of gold and green, and seen tangles of swayed and white birch and maple interwoven with the long runners of the wild grape, the whole mysterious and virgin and alluring. Ere long, however, our track dipped from the ridge; and recollection told us that we were near the spot we aimed to reach. Sprays of bellwort dropped coyly in moist nooks; there were patches of jessie with slender leaves; the wayfarer-tree upraised its pure white flower; as lovely as an innocent face; and now the trilliums began to show themselves, singly at the outset, then in little groups, and finally in a great gathering, swaying this way and that in the breeze with a beguiling grace and rhythm. On all sides of us they bowed their bell-like chalice—above where the wood opened to let in the sunbeam, below where the boughs arched and met and the light was soft and subdued. What a fascinating sight it was—a bit out of fairyland, as restful as a happy dream, fair, fresh and untainted!

O wanderer in search of Hope,
Fleeing the city's morn and hum,
Seek out some quiet forest slope
Sown with the graceful trillium!

Then Hope, her starry eyes upraised,
Will suddenly surprise you there,
And you will think that you have gazed
On the white sanctity of prayer!

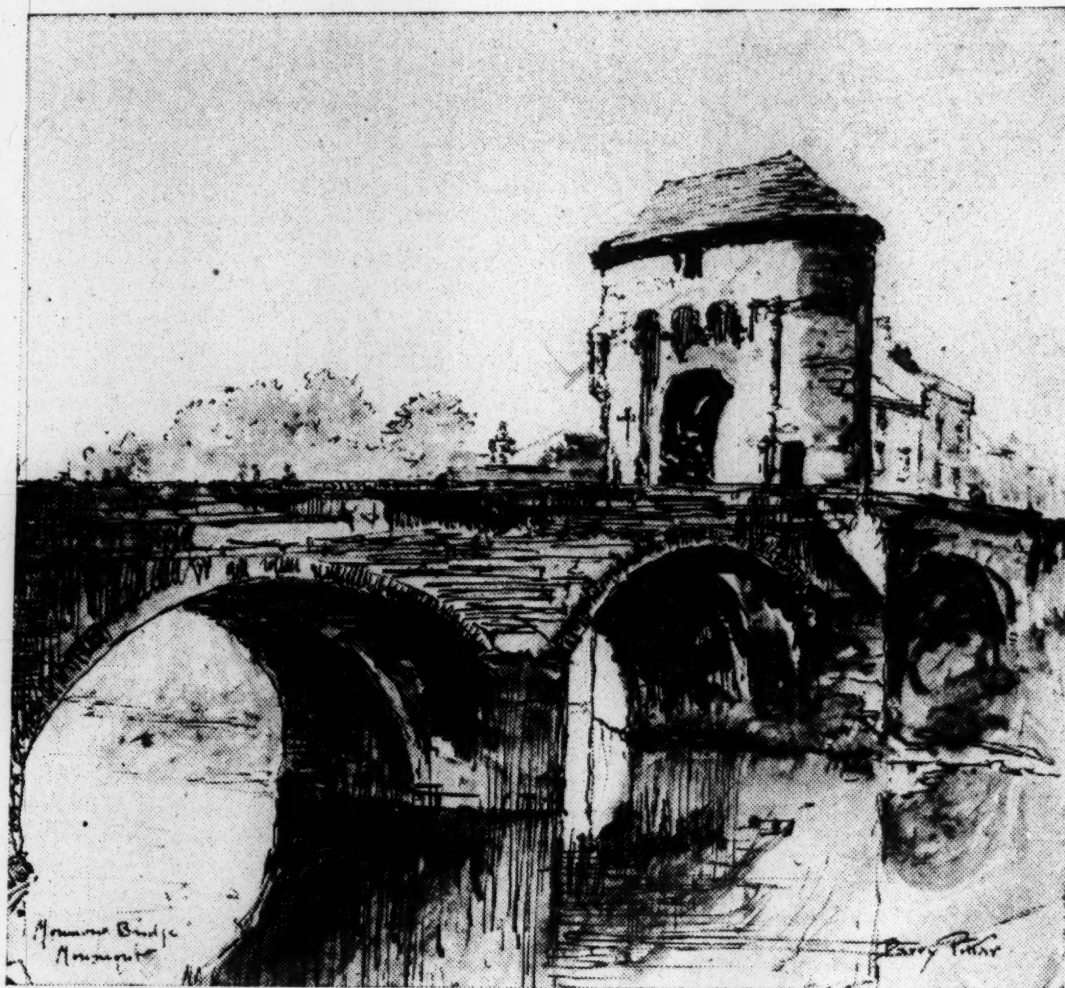
—CLINTON SCOLLARD, in "Footfarings."

an ideal of an athletic disciplined nation of patriots. With a thoroughness worthy of ancient Romans, young Italians bicycle incredible distances, swim lakes and climb mountains. Partly because they like it and partly because it has become the fashion, the youths of Italy are striking energetically after the athletic ideal. Therefore these young Milanese shop boys have come to spend a week scrambling amongst the peaks round Resegone.

Suddenly there is commotion in the bow of the ship. Then comes a plucking of fiddle strings and an abrupt note from a flute. It is an orchestra! An orchestra to make our holiday complete! And the "professor," peasants from Lecco, come out to play their way up and down their lake—and here is the joy—not for money, not for glory, not for any other reason but for pure love of making music amongst the mountains. They

are perhaps eight in all, not one of them under fifty, stocky peasants in the black hats and black coats of peasant fast-day attire. And their instruments! dilapidated old fiddles and violas without a drop of varnish, queer curved bows with trailing hairs that float impishly into the faces of the audience, a flute that Pan might have discarded, a unique trombone. But what if the instruments be old and cracked, this is holiday music. The players solemnly discuss what the tune is to be, and then one of the fiddlers with an apologetic gesture, as though laying no claim to leadership where all are free and equal, rolls his eyes round the landscape and waves his bow. A thin pathetic little jiggy tune breaks out in the ludicrous contrast with the energy of the players and the size of the instruments. The cracked fiddles and leaky flutes give out their little sound and the wind of our passage wafts it away into space. The

players' faces shine with happiness; those faces, lined by the wind of innumerable spring sowings, and burnt by innumerable harvest suns, are softened to a childlike radiance. The players and audience give themselves to its insistent rhythm. The old Trombone gives an awkward self-conscious shuffle with his feet that is intended for a prouette, and a Viola . . . hums an accompaniment through his teeth. As the tune ends, all the passengers shout their approval and the old men smile and shrug and put their heads together over the next item. Another little skipping tune of the same kind breaks out, and again the players' faces are filled with joyful radiance. It would not be out of place to imagine halos encircling their heads, so innocent, so charming is their beatitude. They are like figures from a primitive fresco. . . . It is the true joy of music.—From "The Italy of the Italians," by E. R. P. VINCENT.



Monnow Bridge. From a Drawing by Barry Pittar.

BUILT in 1272, this majestic and quaint structure commands the eye; the gatehouse is known as the Welsh Gate, and of course, was a strong defensive feature in the past; it is a unique specimen in England. It is at all times striking, as it catches the light or shadow, at one moment frowning as a dark silhouette against a more or less intense background, or directly the reverse—an object catching the light in an equally striking manner.

Norton Wood

In Norton wood the sun was bright,
In Norton wood the air was light,
And meek anemones,
Kissed by the April breeze,
Were trembling left and right.
Ah, vigorous year!
Ah, primrose dear,
With smile so arch!
Ah, budding larch!
Ah, hylacinth so blue,
I see you on the swaying bough!
Where are those cowslips hiding?
But we should not be chiding—
The ground is covered every inch—
What sayest, master king?
I see you on the swaying bough!
And very neat you are, I vow!
And Dora says it is "the happiest day!"

And there's a Jay,
And from that clump of firs
Shoots a great pigeon, purple, blue,
and gray.

And, coming home,
Well-laden, as we clomb
Sweet Watton hill,
A cuckoo shouted with a will—
"Cuckoo! cuckoo!" the first we've heard!

"Cuckoo! cuckoo!" God bless the bird!
Scarce time to take his breath,
And now "Cuckoo!" he saith—
Cuckoo! cuckoo! three cheers!
And let the welkin ring!
He is the first to sing.
Since last he saw Algiers.

—T. E. BROWN, in "Poems."

Yucca Candles

The fingers of May are lighting candles over the hills of southern California. One by one the tapers begin to glow, week by week their beauty unfolds until at last they stand in full glory, tall silver shafts that burst into a shower of waxen bells trembling in the breeze, lovely, ethereal. All winter long, all the long spring, while poppies and daisies came and went, their lovers gazed at hillside peppers with dry bleak stalks rising from sturdy, prickly, yucca plants. "They may come this year," they may not come. There was not enough rain. Ah, but the heart of the hills has more hope. At least it has drunk all the water that came to it; and not one drop of dew or spray of mist falls unavailing on the face of these thirsty hills.

"They are coming! They are coming!" While the hills are already turning brown under the ardent rays of the summer sun. Yes, they are coming! May is lighting her candles. Soon they will be gleaming on the brush-grown hillside for miles on miles, hundreds of miles. Their mystery and wonder—it transcends human speech.

The Orchestra on Lake Como

Might and Meekness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT CANNOT truthfully be said that the human race, as a whole, has evinced much enthusiasm over the quality of meekness. It has generally been considered a weak, if not a negative, characteristic; and the word has acquired an unpleasant suggestiveness not borne out by such dictionary synonyms as "self-controlled and gentle; unpretentious."

No one has ever consistently striven for self-control, or for gentleness under trying circumstances, without realizing that such an effort demands strength rather than weakness. Mrs. Eddy, the author of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has repeatedly linked the words "meekness" and "might." She has spoken of the "meek might" of Jesus, in her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 16). To one who had done only superficial thinking on the subject, "meek might" would seem to be an incongruous and contradictory term. Evidently to Mrs. Eddy, speaking as she has many times done of the beauty of meekness as exemplified by the Master, there was no suggestion of weakness or negativism in the expression. Jesus did not allow materialism to impose on him, to dominate him. Far from it! He was meek in the sense of unresisting toward sickness, sin, or death? Did he not utterly vanish from the very sight of his mortal enemies? Learning to practice it, meekness means realization of the spiritual man's unity with God, divine Principle; and it is this realization which destroys the false sense of a selfhood apart from God. True sense of unity with God reveals the spiritual man's ability to reflect the qualities of God. It destroys mortal limitations, and bases one's thinking upon the limitless attributes of divine Mind. It enables one to let go of the limited mortal selfhood, and to take hold of the fact of man's actual existence in the likeness of his Maker.

Meekness thus appraised becomes something greatly to be desired and striven for. It is realized in proportion as one gives up the false mortal sense of self, with all its circumscribed material traits. The nearer one gets to God in his thinking, the more clearly thought reflects the qualities of God—health, joy, abundance, perfection.

In gaining the true understanding

Echo

And Echo oft doth tell
Wondrous things from her cell,
As her what chance befel,
Learning to prattle—
And now she sits and mocks
The shepherds and their flocks,
And the herds from the rocks
Keeping their cattle.

—DRAITON, 1630.

Puissance et Humilité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

ON NE peut vraiment pas dire que la race humaine, dans son ensemble, ait montré un grand enthousiasme pour cette qualité: l'humilité, qui a généralement été considérée comme une caractéristique faible, simple négative; et ce terme est employé avec une insinuation désagréable ne provenant pas de synonymes du dictionnaire tels que: "la maîtrise de soi-même, la douceur, la modestie."

Nul n'a jamais fait de constants efforts pour se maîtriser ou pour être doux dans des circonstances difficiles, sans se rendre compte que par de tels efforts demandant plutôt de la force que de la faiblesse. Mrs. Eddy, l'auteur de *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, a maintes fois établi un rapprochement entre les mots "humilité" et "puissance." Elle a parlé de l'"humilité" de Jésus, à la page 15 de son *Message to The Mother Church* for 1902. Pour quiconque n'aurait réfléchi que superficiellement à ce propos, le terme "humilité" semblerait impropre et contradictoire. Evidemment pour Mrs. Eddy, qui parlait souvent de la beauté de l'humilité, dont le Maître donna l'exemple, cette expression ne renfermait aucun indice de faiblesse, aucun élément négatif. Jésus ne permettait pas au matérialisme de lui en imposer, de le dominer. Loin de là! Etait-il doux dans le sens de n'offrir aucune résistance, ni à la maladie, ni au péché, ni à la mort? Ne les vainquit-il pas absolument par la puissance même de sa compréhension de Dieu?

En vérité, comprise scientifiquement, la douceur signifie la perception de l'union spirituelle de l'homme avec Dieu, le Principe divin; c'est cette perception qui détruit le sens erroné d'un moi en dehors de Dieu. Ce vrai sens d'union avec Dieu révèle la faculté que possède l'homme spirituel de refléter les qualités de Dieu. Il détruit les limitations mortelles, et fonde son mode de penser sur les attributs illimités de l'Entendement divin. Il nous met à même de renouer au moi mortel et limité et de saisir le fait de l'existence réelle de l'homme à la ressemblance de son créateur.

La douceur estimée de la sorte devient une chose fort digne d'être enviée et vaut la peine qu'on s'efforce de l'avoir. On la réalise dans la mesure où l'on renonce au sens erroné du moi, avec toutes ses caractéristiques matérielles de restriction. Plus on se rapproche de Dieu dans son mode de penser, plus la pensée reflète clairement les qualités de Dieu: santé, joie, abondance, perfection.

En acquérant la vraie compréhension de l'homme en tant que réflexion de Dieu, on aura peut-être un long trajet mental à faire, on devra se débarrasser de bien des fautes, de bien des erreurs; et parmi les problèmes

At the Musicale

The pupils' musicale, given by a teacher of the piano, was a rather long-drawn-out affair. The performers were the dearest little damsels in crepe and organdie, with a sprinkling of prim and shining-faced boys. They strummed or thumped pretentious or simple pieces, and were rewarded by ripples of applause, enthusiastic as to parents and friends, perfunctory as to the less partial public at large.

The stout gentleman with the centaur in his buttonhole whose small niece had rendered the opening selection was nodding. The eighth of the little musicians was playing an arrangement of Rubinstein's Melody in F. Mr. Cornflower dropped to slumber. As hand-claps acclaimed the conclusion of the melody he awakened with a start, and stared in a somewhat perplexed manner at the polite gathering.

At the intermission the plump gentleman asked his neighbor if he had observed his little nap, and whether he thought it could have been noticed by the others. After receiving an assurance to the contrary, he confided, in a stage whisper and with a strong Teutonic accent, what had seemed to occur during the playing of the Melody in F. Deprived of his accent and abbreviated, his experience was as follows:

The lights went out as the sky darkened. Thunder pealed and lightning flashed. The little ones crept behind the piano and under the settees, or clung to their mothers' knees. As the walls of the room seemed to vanish, the fury of the elements swept in on a sound like kettledrums, as borne upon surges of thunderous music the Valkyries rode in mid-air across the landscape of his dream. The thunder of drums and the crash of the elements ceased. The sun broke forth. The scene was now a flower-paved valley of the Carpathians. Gayly dressed peasants danced a czardas. Again the dark descended and the thunder crashed. To the strains of the Polish Militaire it seemed that Kosciuszko's cavalry swept by. Again sunshine followed the storm. In blinding sun and people shadow he saw a Spanish town. Castanets clicked; a guitar strummed, while men and women swayed in sinuous and rhythmic measure. Their dance was interrupted as a kilted band of Highland pipers came round a corner, the tenor drums throbbing to a wild slogan. Then the scene changed to the steeple of an emigrant ship, where a Lancashire clog man tapped to the tune of "The tapping turned to clapping, and he had then awakened in the embarrassment that his neighbor had doubtless observed.

"These little people," he murmured, after a moment's thought. "They do not know how comes about their music. It is black marks on white paper to them."

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AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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LORD SOMERS IN SECOND TERM AS GRAND MASTER

Governor of Victoria Installed at United Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE.—The outstanding feature of Masonic progress during the past year in this state was alluded to by the Governor, Lord Somers, at the installation ceremony last week of his second year as Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Victoria. This was the purchase of 25 acres of land at Brighton for the purpose of establishing in the near future a great Masonic institution, with a threefold object.

On the site an intermediate institution for the benefit of Masonic brethren and their dependents will be erected. A home for those who are not able to take up their daily task will be the second aim, and a hostel for those who are not able to enter into or continue in residence in the Freemasons' homes, but can look forward to enjoying peaceful surroundings, will complete the project, estimated to cost £50,000.

Fine Site Selected
Some time must elapse before the whole scheme can be fully developed, for much careful thought with expert professional advice must be given before a commencement on the building can be made, but unanimous approval has been expressed by brethren in all parts of the territory that such a fine block of land has been secured in a good district within reasonable distance of Melbourne. Brighton is a seaside municipality, within nine miles of the city, and is noted more for its fine residences and strong prohibition views than for its beach attractions.

In other directions 1927 has been

a year of progress. Fourteen new lodges were consecrated and six new lodges dedicated to Freemasonry. The initiations totaled 3282 and 1519 brethren were affiliated. The loss amounted to 2904, leaving a net gain in financial membership of 1978 members. Master Masons' certificates for 3089 were issued, making a total of 61,232 since the formation of the lodge in 1839. On Dec. 31, 1927, the net membership was 46,771, a striking testimony to the strength of Masonry in this state when it is recalled that the total male population of Victoria on Dec. 31, 1927, was only 866,706. Incidentally the disbursements for the year from the fund of benevolence brought up the total, since the formation of the lodge, to £64,281.

Big Brother Movement
During his address Lord Somers said: "Your active assistance is sought for the Boy Scout movement and the Big Brother movement. The promoter of the Big Brother movement in Australia, R. Linton, is in England, where he hopes to enlist the support of the Grand Lodge of England by having lands nominated officially by English lodges."

The Big Brother movement in Australia is a variation of a similar one in Canada by which men in responsible positions undertake to be "Big Brothers" to young emigrants—"Little Brothers"—by securing them suitable jobs on the land before their arrival here from Britain. Most of the Big Brothers are well-known city men, but a few are farmers and constitute themselves also their Little Brothers' employers. The scheme, now in its fifth year, has been a tremendous success, as it has attracted the best type of emigrants, and their well-being in the place of their employment is insured by their Big Brothers keeping constantly in touch with them. Many of these lads have saved from £50 to £150 out of their small earnings within three years. Now their prospects are still brighter, with the brethren in Britain and Australia co-operating for a wider understanding of their hopes and ideals.

Australia Studies Production Under National Organization

Development and Migration Commission to Survey Natural Resources With View to Exploitation on Nation-Wide Scale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The Development and Migration Commission of Australia, appointed by the Federal Government two years ago, is one of the most significant organizations in the British Empire. Its chairman is H. W. Gepp, an outstanding industrialist, who has already built up two large industries out of nothing. The Electrolytic Zinc Company is a standing proof of the soundness of Mr. Gepp's judgment and of his capacity for planning deliberate growth, for the industry was created and became productively and financially successful step by step, and according to a fixed plan.

The same logical outlook and the same organizing drive are now being applied to the immensely difficult problems of Australia's national production organization. The commission has been appointed for a period of five years, it has had an appropriation of money voted to it in advance, and of the salaries of its members, and of their staff, are secure. The commission is free from political interference, and its "terms of reference" can be expressed by saying that it has to survey the natural resources, the farming industry, the manufacturing industries, and the distribution of the population of Australia with a view to advising on how the country should be developed on a national scale.

Australian Domesday Book

As one part of its work, the commission is undertaking a detailed survey and census of the country, and will eventually produce a twentieth century Australian Domesday Book, very much more fully informed than that very remarkable production of William the Norman in England in the eleventh century.

The first annual report of the commission, published at the end of last year, is a very striking document. In the report the commission details the preliminary work already done on such matters as the Australian fishing and tobacco industries, geophysical prospecting (a kind of X-ray seeing underground by the use of electric and magnetic apparatus), the co-ordination of all organizations dealing with the applications of natural science in farming and in manufacturing, the organized study of meteorology, the industries of fruit canning and the preparation of dried vine fruits, the improvement of the sheep industry, and of the cattle industry—and indeed of most of the acute problems of Australian life and of some problems which have hitherto been overlooked.

Basic Industries

Australia stands financially on wool and wheat, and the commission's endeavor is to improve and fortify those foundation industries before dealing with the superstructure. "If the windows of the top story of your building crack because the foundations are shifting it is no use putting in fresh windows unless you get your foundation right," said Mr. Gepp. An example of this method is the special report issued this year by the commission on the dried vine fruits industry. The report recommends a top-to-toe reorganization of the industry, a wholesale scrapping of much of the plant, and a ruthless application of modern industrial efficiency. And the report is so well documented that it has been received in Australia with general agreement even in the trade, and even by those who will be scrapped. Now the commission has been linked up with a specially appointed body which is to decide on the Australian-wide question of the policy and methods which shall guide the use of Australia's inland waterways as a means of irrigating millions of acres of her interior.

New Oxford College Head

© Ellis & Sanders, Oxford

MISS JESSIE HENDRICK
President of the Home-Students, the Largest Women's College at Oxford, is the first time in history an American woman, she and her sister are sophomores.

HOME-STUDENTS' HEAD IS AMERICAN WOMAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OXFORD, Eng.—Miss Jessie Hendrick of Brooklyn, formerly of Bryn Mawr University, has been chosen president of the Home-Students, the largest women's college at Oxford. This is the first time an American woman has held this position.

Miss Hendrick, as well as her sister, Miss Katherine, are studying law here. They were recently successful in one of the preliminary Inns of Court examinations in London. They are sophomores.

1000-Acre Blocks Sold to Settlers

West Australia Disposes of Farm Tracts at Rate of 50 a Week

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERTH, W. Aust.—A big development in the settlement of land in Western Australia is announced by M. F. Troy, Minister for Lands. Under an arrangement with the British Government and the Commonwealth Government a huge sum of money is to be made available for assistance to men on the land. The money will be advanced on very favorable terms and at a low rate of interest, and will be repayable in easy installments spread over a long period.

The Government is dealing at present with the settlement of a vast tract of country stretching from Southern Cross to Lake Grace and thence toward Esperance. The greater part of this area is to be cut up into blocks (about 1000 acres each), suitable for wheat-growing and sheep-raising. The blocks are being thrown open for selection at the rate of 50 a week and it is ex-

In Regalia of Grand Master



LORD SOMERS
Governor of Victoria, Australia, Who Has Just Been Installed for the Second Year as Head of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Victoria.

pected that by the end of June more than 1000 of them will have been disposed of.

"Subject to certain conditions," said Mr. Troy, "funds are provided under most advantageous terms. Not only is a substantial amount allowed for each migrant settled on the land, but a similar amount is allowed for the settlement of an equivalent number of our own people. A further amount is also allowed for every migrant absorbed into the community."

The cheap money is also available for the construction of railways, roads and water supplies required to serve the areas to be settled under the scheme. To enable the state to benefit fully from the scheme it is necessary that British labor be employed wherever possible. Settlers will be financed by the Agricultural Bank at the discretion of the trustees.

The Agricultural Bank until a few weeks ago limited its assistance to farming operations. It has now decided to extend its aid to pastoral pursuits as well, its maximum advance for any pastoralist being £2000.

BENARES CONDEMNNS PUBLIC USE OF OPIUM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY.—As a result of an inquiry instituted by the Excise Licensing Board into the consumption of opium in Benares, the Licensing Board, with the full concurrence of the Medical Association, has recommended to the Government the prohibition of opium as a "dangerous drug" in city areas, and that its use should be restricted to those possessing a medical certificate. Those who have become addicted to opium are recommended to be allowed to register their names to receive the minimum quantity of the drug.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Benares Temperance Council, the Rev. J. E. Hudson said that the practice of giving opium to children in Benares, a sacred city of the Hindus, was very common. The recent inquiry had, however, proved that no student in any high school was addicted to the use of opium.

Japan Cherishes Historic Link With People of New Bedford

Group of Japanese Students to Visit Massachusetts City That Reared Boy Who Became Interpreter to Perry in Famous Voyage to Oriental Empire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO.—The town of New Bedford, Mass., is the objective of a group of Japanese students, who will set sail from Yokohama on America's Independence Day to see the United States, meet American people and make friends with them. The great cities of America will be visited and the other wonders of that country beheld, but it is New Bedford toward which their hearts are turning, for a citizen of that town gave home and friendship nearly a century ago to a young Japanese who later played an important part in bringing Japan into the family of nations and in laying the basis for American-Japanese friendship.

Kaju Nakamura, wealthy member of the Diet, is leading the party and paying its expenses. It is not the first time that New Bedford has done this, but never before has taken this students to New England. In previous years their visits have been confined to the Pacific coast. Mr. Nakamura is a firm friend of the United States, and believes that he can promote the friendship best by annually taking Japanese students to visit America. More than one party will visit the United States this year at his expense, but only one such will cross the continent to visit New Bedford.

Beginning of Friendship

"The story of the beginnings of the friendship between New Bedford and Japan goes back to many years before this empire was opened to the western world," Mr. Nakamura told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. "When I was last there the inhabitants still carried on the traditional belief that it was their duty to give Japan its start and made it what it is today. After all, they say, why is this unreasonable, because the Japanese interpreter for Commodore Perry, who opened Japan to the world, was educated at New Bedford?"

Mr. Nakamura himself spent the years of his apprenticeship in the

HUNGARY INTENT ON QUESTIONS OF FOREIGN POLICY

Revision of Terms of Trianon Treaty Is Almost Sole Topic of Discussion

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUDAPEST.—Present-day politics in Hungary are concerned almost entirely with questions of foreign policy. It is true that there are many social and financial questions on which the Government and Opposition are at variance, and at times during the past session the differences between the two sections have been such as to lead to a temporary absence of the Opposition from Parliament, under protest.

Perhaps the outside world does not realize the extent to which all Hungarians believe in the probability of a revision of the terms of the Trianon Treaty in their favor. This is the only topic of discussion in all circles, both in Budapest and the country, and it is surprising to how many people here this revision seems an affair of the immediate future. When revision is talked of, the Hungarians evidently mean big and drastic changes, for says the Pester Lloyd: "Some slight alteration of the terms of the Trianon Treaty, the former of which we waive our right to an eventual real revision."

It is over the question of the best method of obtaining this revision that the opinions of Count Bethlen, Prime Minister, and those of his opponents clash. Hungarian official foreign policy rightly regards its treaty with Italy as something which stands for more than a mere diplomatic document. The Opposition, on the other hand, do not look with favor upon the close friendship between their state and Italy, mainly because they fear the Fascist form of government as an enemy of democracy and any extension of it to Hungary.

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gary as fatal to parliamentary and personal liberty.

Also, it doubts the strength of Italy to help in this case, in view of the complications in European affairs in which the latter has been concerned during the last few years. Count Bethlen's leanings toward England are also looked upon with suspicion, and it is no secret that many of the Hungarian Socialists feel that it has been only by English aid that they have been kept out of power so long. Another grievance of the Opposition has been that the Government has been extremely careful to maintain an officially correct attitude toward the campaign of Lord Rothermere.

Much of the criticism leveled at the Prime Minister ignores the fact that, for a number of years after the war, Hungary was not a free agent, and in Europe there were very few states ready to come to her aid, except upon conditions which were considered to involve an infringement of her integrity as a nation. Therefore, it was natural that she should appreciate the help rendered her by England, and remain mindful of what that state has done in her best interests. The Italian rapprochement is also not an affair of yesterday, but is based upon a long-standing friendship. Hungary hopes that the next step toward permanent peace in Central Europe will come through better relations between herself and her southern neighbor.

Hungary's intensified campaign for a revision of the Trianon Treaty is tactically governed by the fact that she realizes clearly that the longer the present boundaries are allowed to have time to consolidate the less chance will there be for any change in the direction she desires.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN TRADE ON THE INCREASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA.—Trade between the United States and Canada continues to show a steady growth, rising from \$1,166,357,751 for the 12 months ending March 31, 1927, to \$1,216,102,941 on the same date this year. The imports from the United States now total \$719,455,954, or an increase of some \$32,000,000, and the exports from the Dominion to the United States to \$496,646,987, or an increase of \$17,000,000 over the previous year.

The chief items of import were agricultural and vegetable products, iron and its products, and non-metallic minerals, while the chief exports were wood and paper and agricultural products, the former constituting one-half of the total export trade.

ENGLAND-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT

LONDON.—Bert Campbell, the Australian aviator, proposes to fly soon from England to Australia by airship. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns. His airship, one similar to the Italia, is to have a cruising speed of 50 miles per hour and Campbell hopes to reach Port Darwin in 12 days, thus demonstrating the commercial value of a dirigible service to Australia.

Local Government Encouraged

Political plans for Nigeria, says the report, envisage "the extension

Dusky Warrior Carrying Spears Takes Seat in Nigerian Motorbus

But He Arranges Spears and Poisoned Arrows So as Not to Incommode Fellow Passengers, Say British Parliamentarians in Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Swift development and the exploitation of tropical riches is described by a delegation of British parliamentarians just returned from a three months' visit to Nigeria—a country in West Africa seven times as big as England, with 2,500,000 black inhabitants. This development, they report, "is not being carried through by the European alone, but in many cases by the African almost without European direction."

"The growing struggle between road and railway transport is acute in Nigeria, just as in the United Kingdom. The motor competition comes chiefly from the African. A lorry selected by Africans, owned by Africans, driven by Africans, repaired or scrapped by Africans, competes boldly for freight with the government railway, and in many cases competes successfully."

Vivid contrasts between the tropics and Europe were seen. At one village, says the report, "a sturdy and scantly garbed pagan gentleman, armed with a spear and a couple of throwing spears, strode from a rocky path to the road—there to take his seat in a passing motorbus, arranging his weapons to avoid inconvenience to his fellow passengers."

Camels and Motorlorries

All through Nigeria, in the market places, may be found, side by side, camels and motorlorries, British bullock carts, yams, tinned salmon, body paint and Manchester goods.

Methods of transport are equally varied. "On the northern roads motorlorries and motorbuses pass lines of laden camels or donkeys, and a day's motor drive almost anywhere will pass thousands of men and women carrying their produce on their heads to the local market. Along the coast, in important ports such as Accra, open native canoes and surf-boats, paddled by half-naked, chanting canoe-men, bring cargoes to and from the ocean motorliners."

Missionaries, the delegation found, are doing splendid service, especially in education. Labor is scarce, not because it does not exist, but owing to the fact that life on sweet potatoes and Indian corn in a climate that renders clothes superfluous is so easy that the native hardly sees the necessity for work. The report thus excuses the fact that compulsory labor for public works is still used on a limited scale.

Local Government Encouraged

Political plans for Nigeria, says the report, envisage "the extension

everywhere of African administration, building on the units of African government evolved locally by tradition and custom." The British authorities do all in their power to support the native chiefs and to try to influence them to govern in a way not irreconcilable with British conceptions.

Economically a most important problem is how to improve Nigeria's trade in oil and palm kernels, already worth over £8,000,000 annually, by introducing modern methods of extraction used successfully by the Dutch in Sumatra and by Germans in Cameroon plantations.

Sir Alfred Mond Points Way for British Industry

Scrap Small Units, He Says, and Then Organize on Adequate Scale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—"No country has ever had an opportunity equal to that which Great Britain has today—an opportunity which, if not taken in a relatively short time, will possibly never recur in the history of the world." The foregoing is the message given by Sir Alfred Mond, one of Britain's foremost industrial leaders, before a distinguished gathering at the Royal Colonial Institute.

Sir Alfred's text concerned the courage and initiative which are needed in Britain today in scrapping the small industrial unit and combining on a scale commensurate with that of America and Germany. He cited the coal industry as one in which the only salvation lies in combination and a united front in place of the disorganization which today distresses both owners and workers. Of the movement to bring about better relations in industry between capital and labor which he initiated last year Sir Alfred said: "Of all the important factors in industry the highest and most hopeful fact is the power of realization that it is absolutely necessary to establish in this country and throughout the Empire such relations between capital and labor as will eliminate, so far as it is humanly possible, those strifes and conflicts which have so long hampered the progress of our industrial machine."

"That is why I embarked on an ambitious scheme of endeavoring to

hammer out with representatives of the trade unions some kind of joint program which will make a charter for the future. The task is not easy. Obviously the responsibilities of those engaged are almost overwhelming. The risk of failure is ever present. But I think it worth undertaking, for if we succeed it will be something of enormous value. I can say that we have proceeded so far in an attitude of mutual understanding and a desire to appreciate each other's difficulties and points of view, and the desire to be helpful has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I am more hopeful than I have ever been that we will arrive at a really useful result."

Authors' Fight for Public Ear Is Told by Hugh Walpole

Many Worth-While Books Fail to Win Recognition, Says British Novelist

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Hugh Walpole has been making some remarks about the position of undoubtedly worth-while books in attracting the public attention they deserve. It is his contention that merit does not nowadays assure the amount of hearing which it would once have gained. Speaking at the Institut Français in London, where he presented the annual Femina-Vie Heureuse prize to Virginia Woolf for her book "To the Lighthouse," he described the increasingly difficult struggle for recognition which writers must face.

"The best doesn't often receive the attention it deserves," he said. "The example of Mary Webb, who has attracted the Prime Minister's admiration, has occurred during the last few days. A short time ago I read two excellent novels, both by women. They were 'Spinner of the Year,' by Miss Bentley, and 'Dim Star,' by Miss Yates. I have not yet seen any review of them, nor did their publishers include them in their list. Yet they were both very remarkable books."

"Of recent years unless a piece of literature is also a piece of news, like a crime or a divorce, it gets no public recognition at all."

At the same meeting the Bookman prize for a French work of imagination was awarded to Julian Green, who is a young American, born in France. After this year this prize will revert to its original title and be known as the Northcliffe prize.

PROSPECTIVE OCEAN FLIGHTS

By Wireless from MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—The reports that Lieutenant Paris would leave at once from Marseilles for New York in a naval seaplane are officially denied. The aviator is making experiments and when ready he will take off. Other transatlantic flights are being prepared and doubtless when the weather improves a series of attempts to cross the ocean westward are to be expected.

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HOTELS AND RESORTS

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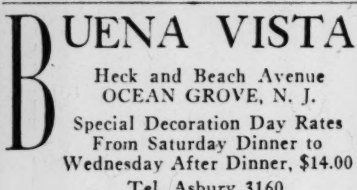
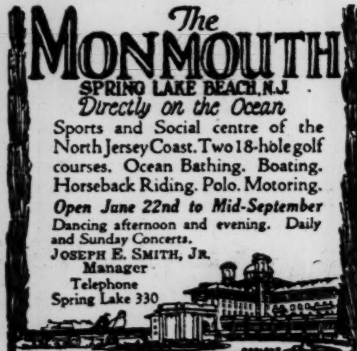


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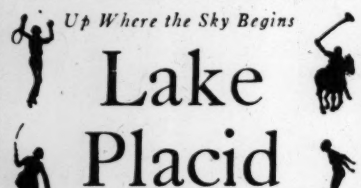
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—first, that the country had contracted certain obligations to foreigners in Egypt and, secondly, that it was essential to safeguard the free passage of the Suez Canal. These he considered quite proper reasons, but it was conceivable that the second might have been put in a rather different way.

"The free passage of the Suez Canal," said Lord Cecil, "is in the interest of the whole world, not merely of British interest."

Appealing to his audience not to regard him as a wild and impracticable person, Lord Cecil said Britain now had two definite opportunities, she could grasp, namely, acceptance of the American proposal for the renunciation of war, and acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

"If we desire international prosperity and even international unity, we must aim at international service," he concluded, "and recognize that in international service we shall best serve the truest, highest, and noblest interests of our own country."

GLIDDEN CO. PROFIT GAINS
Glidden Co. reports for six months ended April 30 net profit of \$705,541 after interest, federal taxes and reserves, compared with \$526,593 in the similar period of 1927.

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RECESSION OF PRICES IN FED STEER MARKET

Heavy Receipts at Chicago From Western Points Chief Factor

CHICAGO, May 25—Excessive receipts of weighty fed steers from western points as well as nearby territory were the main contributing factor to a price recession of from 50c to \$1 on the kinds in question at the U. S. Yards here this week.

The main loss centered early in the week and continued unevenly lower to the close. Lightweight cattle of all

grades were in strong demand throughout the session at slightly reduced levels, although in instances the price decline was practically negligible on good to choice heifers as well as mixed steer and heifer consignments of lightweight proportions.

After an unsatisfactory trading basis on hogs early in the week a better action was noted at the close

which forced prices from 10 to 25c higher than the previous week, although the quality counted a great deal, and in case of lightweights of undesirable finish a discount was plainly evident.

She-stock in sympathy with the depressed beef situation also lost in the way of price from 25 to 50 cents. Veal calves showed some strength on succeeding days which amounted to \$1 upturn, principally applying to heavy Kosher kinds, from \$14 to \$16.50.

Stockers and feeders continue in very little supply for the bulk of the inquirers having to do with grazing material from \$11 to \$12. The best prices were obtained early in the week, and were noted as follows: In the case heavies, \$14.50, long yearlings \$14.65, and numerous consignments of light yearlings up to \$14.50.

The quality of hogs appears to be

less desirable now than for some time previous and this with improved shipper demand was the principal factor in developing a better tone at the close as far as prices were concerned. And in extreme appraisal the spread is relatively small as viewed from 190 to 300-pound averages all of which are selling from \$9.85 to \$10. Big weights butchers scaling 350 pounds downward were noted from \$9.55 down. Packing sows held largely from \$8.50 to \$9.

The bulk of the California springers rested largely between \$18.25 and \$18.90, while the natives were on a \$17 to \$18.50 basis, although the sorts from the latter sold downward to \$16. The best clipped lambs brought \$16.65, and the bulk from \$15.50 to \$16.75 with practically no discrimination whatever against weight, although a pen-

The values on feeding lambs and other replacement supplies remained practically unchanged, although Michigan and Kentucky received outgoing consignments. Practically no change is noted in case of matured sheep.

of market value: between \$20 and \$100, minimum of 25 per cent of market value; between \$100 and \$150, minimum of 30 per cent of market value; above \$150, minimum of 35 per cent to 50 per cent of market value, depending on breadth of market and loaning value of stock.

SOUTHERN CITIES UTILITIES
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Blair & Co., Inc.,
H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., and Howe
Snow & Co., Inc., are making public
offering of a new issue of \$3,000,000 30-
year 6 per cent sinking fund gold de-
bentures, series A of the Southern Cities
Utilities Company. These bonds which
are dated Feb. 1, 1928, and due Feb. 1,
1958, are priced at 99½ and accrued in-
terest, to yield about 6 per cent.

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Real Southern Cooking

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Word Puzzles Parliamentarians
When a parliamentary standing committee in London (England) was considering the National Health Insurance Bill recently they were considerably perturbed by the introduction of the word "eleemosynary" in Clause 4, referring to "donations or subscriptions of an eleemosynary character" and a dictionary definition had to be called for.

Ancient Yew
In the churchyard of the parish church at Darley (Derbyshire) is a famous tree, credited to be the largest yew tree in England. It measures 33 feet round the trunk and is computed to be 2000 years old.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The most effective way of disposing of the garden argument is to erect a garage on the plot.



FROGTOWN ATHLETICS
At a frog-leaping contest conducted at Angels Camp, Calif., in which 51 amphibians competed, the winner of the event made a leap of more than three feet.

Detroit Free Press: Congress was told the other day by a supposed economic expert that "people are eating less food than formerly," which will probably come as a great surprise to men who have two or three growing boys around the dining room table.

Pilots Cross Atlantic
In piloting liners out of New York Harbor recently such tempestuous waters were encountered that six pilots were unable to leave their ships and were obliged to make the Atlantic crossing.

Humorist: Over 2200 players have used a Bishop's game tennis court in ten months. Some, we understand, have already learned to jump high enough into the air to be photographed for the picture papers.

Britons Close to Water
No one in Great Britain lives at a distance of more than 10 miles from the sea.

Arkansas Gazette: Lexicographers have to have the context of a word before they can recognize a new word as the name of a stocking color, a golf ball or a radio accessory.

The Monitor Reader

1. What is the chief use, object, and interest of kitchens?—*Editorial*.... 10
2. What percentage of automobiles is purchased on the installment plan?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
3. What is the correct procedure for the backhand drive in tennis?—*Young Folks Page*..... 10
4. Why is the flight of the sea gull of interest to aviation?—*Magazine Feature*..... 10
5. What is the derivation of "antipodes"?—*A Word a Day*..... 10
6. What useful outfit of tools is suggested for the boy who does odd carpenter jobs around the house?—*Young Folks Page*..... 10
7. Why was the flight of the Bremen undertaken?—*Editorial*..... 10
8. What is considered to be one of Canada's major needs?—*Sayings*..... 10
9. What street in London was officially "opened" by the King and Queen, although it had never been closed?—*Architecture Page*..... 10
10. To what historical incident is the presence of cherries in France due?—*World's Great Capitals*..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Check These You Can Answer

A Word a Day

Pagan
This word has trod devious paths to arrive at its present application of it, and even today there is a wide variance as to specific meaning.

The Latin *paganus* meant a villager, as dwellers in the villages and country embraced Christianity later than the inhabitants of cities, the word *paganus* became synonymous with "unbeliever."

There is, therefore, a sermon wrapped up in this small word, for it bears witness to the fact that the early Christians, instead of preaching the gospel first quietly in the villages, went at once courageously into the great cities. The word "heathen" also carries a similar lesson, for people in the cities heard the gospel before those who lived out on the heaths, and the inhabitants there were regarded as unbelievers.

One definition of *pagan*, then, is one who has not accepted Bible teachings, either because he has not heard of it, or because he is simply irreligious. "Heathen" now carries with it the thought of one who definitely practices idolatry. A *pagan* is indifferent, rather than actively opposed, to what we call true religion.

Pa-gan is accented on the first syllable. Sound the *a* as in plate, a as in sylvan.
"He would be a pagan in 928 or in 1928."

Note: Webster's first choice is *pa-gan*, but the pronunciation is *pa-gan*.

What They Say

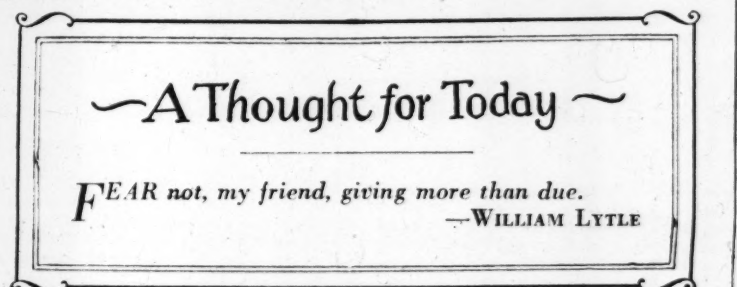
Hendrik van Loon: "I have come to have very profound and deep-rooted doubts whether natural science, as practiced at present by the human race, will ever do anything to make the world a better and happier place to live in, or will ever stop contributing to our general misery, as it has been doing for this last 'um-te-dee' years."

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller: "The great mistake that is being made today is in giving too much consideration to worldly success; more important is spiritual wealth, bodily vigor, clear mentally, high moral purpose, and a clear conscience, an earnest endeavor to merit the phrase, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

Evans Clark: "As America became Europeanized when the cotton machinery of Lancashire was set up in Pennsylvania in the early nineteenth century, so Europe is now becoming Americanized as our industrial technique captures the imagination and the practice of the Continent."

Stanley Baldwin: "It is essential for world peace and for world progress that this country (England) stands like a rock in the waves, however rough they may be."

J. C. Penney: "There is only one place and one method to find happiness and that is the pathway of service."



—A Thought for Today—
FEAR not, my friend, giving more than due.
—WILLIAM LYTLE

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Peter Rooster

A True Incident
IN THE early spring, Mr. and Mrs. Dove came as usual to open their summer hotel. This spring they brought with them a pet they were so fond of that they felt they could leave him behind—a big, brownish-red rooster, called Peter. It was certainly a spot that any rooster should enjoy—this beautiful lake in the Adirondack Mountains, not too small, and not too large, "such a friendly lake," as someone said.

And yet as the days passed Peter showed plainly that he was not happy. He spent most of his time upon the biggest, old pine stump, crowing, and crowing, and crowing. He crowed from morning until night, until Mr. and Mrs. Dove said day and the next. From that time Peter Rooster went over every morning to meet Bunny Rabbit and back they came together. Over the bridge that crosses the little brook, through the wilding road, and up to the back door, where Mrs. Dove always had a breakfast waiting for them, they came.

On their way, if Peter stopped to pick a choice morsel, Bunny Rabbit

stood and waited, and if Bunny Rabbit stopped to nibble a tender shoot, Peter waited. And all through the day they were not 10 feet apart. If one took a little nap, the other did the same. Bunny Rabbit would stand up on his haunches to reach up to Peter's bill.

Every evening Bunny Rabbit went home to spend the night and returned in the morning, and no truer devotion could have been found. They became great pets with the guests at the hotel. The children took delight in feeding and petting them, while the older folks took many pictures of the two unusual friends.

"See here," said the actor, "your feet are soaking wet, aren't they?"

"Yes, sir," answered the boy in frightened tones—overcome at being spoken to by the great man.

"Well, that won't do at all," said Mansfield.

Laying the telegram aside unopened, Mansfield drew up a chair before the open fire.

"Sit right here," he commanded. And to the boy's utter astonishment the carefully valetted actor got down on his knees before him.

"Now give me a foot," he said.

The boy, by this time perfectly dazed, dumbly obeyed, and in a moment the actor had the shoe unlaced and dropped it on the floor.

"Boy, your foot is soaked," he said. Into the bathroom the actor fairly ran and returned with two towels.

"Now, we'll have that stocking off in a jiffy."

Mansfield took the boy's bare foot and dried and rubbed it with the towel.

"Now, give me the other foot."

Meanwhile Mansfield had summoned his valet. When the amazed servant appeared he was handed one of the boy's old shoes and ordered to go to the nearest shoe store, "match it for size, and fetch me a pair of good, strong shoes. Better make it two." Then: "Shake a leg now, won't you?"

After the valet had gone it occurred to Mansfield that stockings were needed. From his own supply two pairs of silk hose made their appearance before the astonished boy.

"Well," began the actor, "they're big for you, son, but you can get home in them, and then your mother can give them to your father."

By this time the valet had returned with the shoes. They fitted perfectly. "Your feet won't get wet in those, son," remarked Mansfield, adding, "When that pair is worn out you can start on this pair."

With that, Mansfield signed the slip for the telegram, gave the boy \$1 for himself, and the youngster edged toward the door. As he reached it he turned his face on Mansfield, and such a loving glance as came from that boy must have repaid the actor more than the spoken word which would not come.

—Morning Telegraph.

The Mail Bag

San Antonio, Texas

Dear Editor:
This is the second time that I have written to the Mail Bag, and though my first letter wasn't published, I have two lovely correspondents—one from Dresden and the other from Ohio.

I live in San Antonio, a very historical and sunny city. We have several missions here. The most famous is the Alamo. It is called "the cradle of Texas liberty," and contains many historical relics and interesting things.

I am fond of books and all kinds of sports, especially swimming. It's so warm here that I go in swimming all the year round.

I enjoy reading the Monitor, and find it helpful to me in many ways in my school lessons. I can hardly wait for the Young Folks' Page to come, because that means more correspondents.

I am 14 and a sophomore in high school and would like to correspond with other girls both from foreign countries and also from America. I promise to answer every letter promptly, and will also send pictures.

I have attended the Christian Science Sunday school here ever since I was 3 years old.

Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Editor:
I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I am now corresponding with a girl in England, through the Mail Bag, which I also enjoy. I should love to have other girls in all parts of the world write to me, and I promise to answer every letter which I receive. I do not care how old or young they are. I am 13 and in high school.

I have attended a Christian Science Sunday school all my life. I love Christian Science.

The only pets I have live in my aquarium. They are: one large goldfish, which is a little larger than they have in stores because he came out of a pond; one very much smaller goldfish, about an inch and a half

The following would like to receive letters:
Friede P. (13) Hamburg, Ger.
Katie D. (14) Hamburg, Ger.
Catherine McD. (14) Seattle, Wash.—from an Eastern state.
Mary B. (14) Hollywood, Calif.—from abroad.
Thelma C. (14) Auburn, Wash.
Kathleen H. (15) Hamilton, Ont., Can.

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Governor Smith and His Platform

THERE is increasing evidence that Democrats are beginning to see that it would not only be dishonest, but bad politics as well, to accompany the nomination of Governor Smith with a plank in the platform on the liquor question which would be either dry or evasive. Every day that nomination seems to be more and more certain. The powers that have forced him upon the Democratic Party are unrestrained in their exultation, and unqualified in their assertion of complete control of the convention. Being confident that they have the two-thirds majority necessary to nominate a pronounced wet for the Presidency, they certainly have the majority necessary for the adoption of a platform upon which he can honestly stand.

It is quite true that on this subject Governor Smith is his own platform. He is avowedly opposed to prohibition, and so long as the sale of liquor was legitimate in the State of New York he stood as its invariable champion in the Assembly. His record is absolutely clear. His attitude has been friendly to the saloon from the very day of his entrance upon politics. To him, more than to most politicians affiliated with Tammany Hall, there has been the tendency to ascribe honesty of purpose and of conviction. Therefore it must be believed, in the face of his record, that he has sincerely approved of the business of selling liquor so long as it was legal.

In the face of a record such as this, it would be childish folly for the Houston convention to attempt to beg for the liquor issue with an evasive platform. If Governor Smith possesses the sterling integrity of character which his champions ascribe to him, he will surely refuse to be a candidate upon a statement of fundamentals to which his entire career has given the lie.

In the New York papers the other day appeared an appeal from the National Constitutional Liberty League of America, an anti-prohibition organization, asking the delegates of both national conventions to join in recommending a national referendum on the question of the virtual annulment of the prohibition amendment. It would require a good deal of machinery of doubtful legality to carry out the plan of submitting such a referendum ballot throughout the whole country. The end which is sought can be attained much more readily.

The nomination of Governor Smith at Houston, with a platform to which he can honestly and sincerely give his adherence, and with a Vice-President in accord with his own view, will in itself constitute a gallant challenge to that section of the electorate of the United States which disbelieves in the sale of liquor. It will be a true referendum, and the failure to present it frankly and honestly to the people can only be ascribed to a doubt on the part of the advocates of Governor Smith as to whether the people of the United States really sympathize with either his record in the past or his purposes for the future.

Railways and Waterways

AFTER a full of two years, the railroads have resumed their campaign of objections to inland waterway developments. It is not unreasonable to expect a well-established industry to oppose a new competitor who is able, by reason of a governmental subsidy, to cut the rates of the business which enjoys no such benefits. But in the case of the inland waterways, the aid which is being given is no more than was extended to many of the western railways in the form of land grants during the early days of their existence. And there is a degree of inconsistency in the attitude of publicists who, speaking for the railroads, vigorously oppose any federal aid to waterways but who, in advocating an independently owned merchant marine, assert that it should receive very definite financial encouragement from the Government.

Waterways are not likely to cut seriously into railroad traffic. The advantages which they bring to shippers in the way of lower rates automatically rebound to the ultimate advantage of the railroads through the increased purchasing power of the users of the water lines, who, in buying additional commodities, must in many instances use the railroads in receiving their goods. What the rail lines lose in one sense is, to a considerable extent, made up in other ways. The fact that a prosperous territory is a distinct advantage to the railroad serving it was recognized many years ago by Stuyvesant Fish, who, when president of the Illinois Central Railroad, welcomed the development of water transportation on rivers paralleling his railroad.

Railroad economists are able to show—and doubtless with complete accuracy—that barge line transportation is the more costly, when interest on the investment is theoretically added to the actual freight rates paid by users of these facilities. In the East, such figures have been used to condemn further state aid to the New York State Barge Canal. Yet the New York Central Railroad, which has been especially active in criticizing the barge canal, is at the same time seeking additional trackage from Buffalo to New York, on the grounds that its traffic is becoming too great for its present six-track line.

What little traffic the waterways may take from the railroads cannot have any greater net

effect than has the intensive motor competition, which, in the long run, brings more business to the railroads in the form of materials entering into automobile manufacture than is lost by the carrying capacity of the finished product. The railroads' campaign in respect to waterways might well be aimed at providing so fast and economical a service that shippers will prefer to use the railroad.

The Alsatian Problem

ALSACE has well been called the "Ireland of the Continent." Lately it has been prominent in the news for a variety of reasons, and it is obvious that France will have to deal cautiously with the problems that are raised by the return of the provinces, which Germany held for nearly fifty years, to France. There can be no doubt that Alsace-Lorraine rightly forms part of France, and on that point there is no room for dispute. But it is not altogether easy to deal with a population that has developed in its own way and has been separated from the mother country for two generations.

Properly handled, Alsace-Lorraine should become a bridge uniting France to Germany. Its people have certain German characteristics and tendencies, while preserving their love of France and of French culture. Germany has specifically renounced its claim to Alsace-Lorraine, both in the Versailles Treaty and in the Locarno Pact. Thus the allegiance of the provinces cannot again be challenged. If it were challenged unwisely, the European feud would be perpetuated.

This having been made clear, it remains true that France would do well not to attempt hastily to change the customs or to withdraw the privileges of Alsace-Lorraine. Once more pledges to this effect have been forthcoming, and there is no reason to suspect the loyalty of the Alsatian population. It may be that a few French politicians chafed at the thought of Alsace-Lorraine living under a different régime from that of the rest of the country. But they have learned their lesson. Sooner or later the Alsatian schools may be secularized as are the French schools, but this can scarcely be done against the expressed desires of the people. French must be the predominant language, but that is not a sufficient reason for destroying the facilities for learning German, and it would be folly to attempt to suppress the mother tongue of Alsace, which is a sort of German dialect. Happily, nobody proposes such an extreme measure. The economic ties of Alsace-Lorraine and France are daily being strengthened. The Government of France is traditionally highly centralized, yet it is certainly possible to maintain a regional administration in these provinces.

The Autonomists—or the Home Rulers—appear to be misguided, for France will never agree to Alsatian neutrality; and the Autonomists themselves would be the first to protest were German influences to prevail. It is curious to note that the men who have been most bitter against French rule are the men who were most bitter against German rule. A perpetual oscillation cannot be permitted. It follows that French policy with regard to Alsace-Lorraine must be twofold. First, France will stand strongly for the incorporation of Alsace-Lorraine in the framework of the Republic. Secondly, France will be prepared to make every concession to the local feelings of the provinces, and will be conciliatory in all nonvital matters. It is to be trusted, now these points are settled once and for all, that the agitation which has unfortunately sprung up in Alsace-Lorraine will be subdued, that Alsace-Lorraine will be contented with its privileged position in the French Republic, and that the provinces will fulfill their destiny cheerfully in providing a connecting link between France and Germany.

Improving Made-in-Japan Goods

THE campaign in Japan to buy made-in-Japan goods for patriotic reasons which sprang out of the passage of the American immigration law has lost its first unthinking, fiery characteristics and taken on a sane aspect which cannot but ultimately benefit the manufacturers of Japan to an untold degree. Originally the only plea put forth to buy goods made in Japan was the very fact they were made there and that the doing so would increase Japan's prosperity. The curious spectacle was afforded of a student standing on a street corner handing out bills with this slogan, while he himself wore American-made shoes, a suit of English woollens and a hat from the United States.

The then Minister of Commerce and Industry, when appealed to for support of the campaign, sagely replied that efforts should be directed toward the improvement of Japanese manufacturers so that they might hold their own against foreign competition because of their worth and not because of their patriotism. He pointed out that buying for low prices shoddy goods which went to pieces long before the foreign product was worn out did not represent true economy either for the Japanese individual or for the Empire.

During the years that have intervened the Japanese public and Japanese industrialists have come to recognize the truth of this contention, and, as a result, the whole direction of the campaign has been altered for the better. The slogan now is to improve made-in-Japan goods, and efforts are being bent in this direction.

The Exportation of Wealth

THE statement made recently by a prominent United States Socialist before a convention of garment workers, that unfavorable conditions in the clothing industry were in part attributable to the exportation of what he termed "wealth," affords a good illustration of the muddled notions regarding fundamental economics held by the followers of Karl Marx. Had this man been questioned, he would doubtless have explained that he referred either to "capital," to "money" or to "credit," and that he did not mean that the export of actual wealth—useful commodities—was in any way disadvantageous to the people of the United States.

Still further questioning might have elicited an admission that the export of gold, or the making of loans, to foreign lands, did not necessarily involve any loss in productive or consumptive power on the part of the industry and

commerce of the United States. In so far as the metal gold is concerned, it is freely conceded by the highest financial authorities that the stock held in the United States is much larger than is actually needed, and that a substantial percentage could be withdrawn without causing any material shrinkage in credits.

What are called foreign loans of "capital" are to a very large extent transfers of credits, by which other countries are enabled to purchase surplus farm products and manufactures of the United States. Instead of injuring the industry of the United States, such loans really aid in providing markets that furnish employment for domestic workers who otherwise might be idle.

That there is in the United States a great abundance of idle capital seeking investment is amply proved by the low rates of interest at which national obligations are refunded. While the total of loans to other countries is very great, there is no reason for believing that any legitimate industry has been hampered by a scarcity of what, for lack of a more definite term, is called "capital." Nor is the international transfer of credits in any way detrimental to the interests of industry or labor in the United States.

Defining an American

SPEAKING recently before a Boston audience, Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel undertook to define what he referred to as a "real American." In his opinion such a person is one who understands American ideals and lives up to them. But he hastened to observe that this real American has not yet appeared; that he is still in the making, as he expressed it. Seeking to establish this premise he told his audience that the American today is different from what the American of tomorrow will be, and that Americans differ in various sections of the United States.

As to these variations or dissimilarities there is no doubt. It is not difficult, when in the East, to distinguish the visitor from the West, or vice versa. Likewise the northerner and the southerner are able, almost at once, to designate the approximate geographical habitat of one another. But there remains and will always be distinguishable, nevertheless, the composite or real American who is of America. The inclination is to believe that he is today the exponent and representative of those qualities of citizenship which have long distinguished and been personified by every true American.

One hesitates to accept the theory that these qualities will be greatly altered or modified by amalgamation or by the infusion of alien racial influences. The standard, as the speaker indicated, has been established. It is conformed to by those who understand American ideals and live up to them. Perhaps this standard will never be changed. These ideals, when defined, are found to include physical liberty, political liberty, religious liberty, and liberty of speech. Rabbi Levi defines liberty itself, concretely, to be a voluntary compromise to law. He declares the greatest menace of today to be those groups who decide that they do not approve of a law and then proceed to violate it. Respect and reverence for law are fundamentals of Americanism.

A Great Athletic Achievement

WHEN the time comes to set down the greatest athletic achievement of the year, historians of the sporting world are going to find it exceedingly difficult to pass up the remarkable showing which Joie W. Ray, of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, has made as a Marathon runner after having spent some ten years out of the last thirteen as the leading "miler" of the United States. Ray won his first mile championship in 1915, and in 1925 he came, with Paavo Nurmi of Finland, a sharer of the one-mile world's indoor record of 4m. 12s.

Knowing that his speed was not now sufficient to win mile races against the best "milers" in the world, but yet fired with a great desire and determination to win an Olympic championship, Ray took up Marathon running and entered the Boston A. A. run of April 19. He ran the full distance, over one-half of it under the greatest of handicaps, and finished in third place. He then announced that he would enter the Long Beach Marathon—and win it. The same courage and determination to win showed itself again and he not only won, but broke the record for the course and came within 1m. 37.3-5s. of the best Olympic Marathon mark.

That a runner should finish third in his first Marathon and break the record in his second is astounding. Ray has, in just a month, come to be regarded as one of the greatest marathoners. He now appears as the leading candidate of the United States to win the Marathon in the next Olympic Games. But should he never win another race, his record is sure to rank with those of the greatest runners and serve as a splendid example of determination to carry on toward a high goal, even though it be necessary entirely to change the event for which he seemed best adapted.

Editorial Notes

When Lindbergh started for Paris, Richard E. Byrd, who had for some time been planning a similar flight, was asked what his own plans were about starting. "Not until Lindbergh gets there," he replied. "The air now belongs to Lindbergh." In comment recently one newspaper stated, "One year later the air still belongs to Lindbergh." When will the time come when it won't?

Ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden doesn't want the Republican presidential nomination unless there is a farm plank in the platform. Now let some of the candidates for both parties come out and state that they will not accept the nomination unless there is a dry plank in the platform.

J. Pierpont Morgan has just earned \$4 "and expenses" for a day's work on the grand jury of his home county. It is said that the "expenses" totaled \$1.12 as mileage allowance, but it would be interesting to know just what his public service cost Mr. Morgan.

"Sitting on top of the world" is something more than merely the refrain from a song since General Nobile's latest feat at the north pole.

The New Orleans "As Is"

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

OUR train was rattling over the long trestle at the Rigolets on its way to New Orleans, when a man in the next seat opened conversation. "Lot of queer people in New Orleans," he volunteered. "I see in this paper that they are making heroes out of some fellows who interfered to stop them from making a real city south of Canal Street. They say that those men saved the Vieux Carre. Well, what's the use of saving it—lot of old ramshackle buildings without a modern store or factory in the place. I'm a business man and I like an up and coming town."

I don't sympathize with his point of view. Indeed I would rather quote with approbation the protest of a friend who, being led to one of the streets that give entrance to the old French Quarter, exclaimed in disgust: "Electric signs of Wollworth, Hart Schaffner & Marx and the Hibernian Bank! Is that what you call a romantic echo of old France?"

But even he on penetrating further yielded to the charm of what is really the most romantic and exotic bit of city on the North American continent. The people of New Orleans do well to show gratitude to the men who checked its modernization. It is only a pity that this was not done earlier so that at least the old Hotel St. Louis might have been saved, and the French Opera House rebuilt.

Yet there is, among some of the Crescent City folks, a not unwarlike regret that their home should always be discussed in terms of La Vieux Carre. Literary visitors naturally turn to the quarter for their inspiration, with the result that the world is kept picturesquely informed of all that pertains to New Orleans "as was," to the almost complete exclusion of any descriptions of the city "as is." A city of 424,000 people; the second seaport of the United States with municipally owned docks that would accommodate the merchant fleets of a nation; the greatest sugar and cotton shipping point of our Nation; the financial center of the South, New Orleans refuses to be thought of in terms merely of antiquity or mere aestheticism. But notable as are its business attainments, it is rather with New Orleans as a city of homes that I wish to deal.

A distinctive and beautiful town it is, even above Canal Street, richly repaying the visitor and the descriptive writer, in a time when American towns are so thoroughly standardized that a guest in his hotel room in Omaha, if given a local paper with the heading out off, could scarcely tell from paper, from room, or by the view from his window, whether he might not be in Minneapolis or Kansas City.

Neither in the modern city nor in the French Quarter is New Orleans standardized. Skyscrapers, it is true, have come to dominate the business quarter, but the ancient Boston Club (named for a game of cards, not for the venerable home of Puritanism) still stands in prim whiteness in Canal Street. The wooden awnings, grateful in summer time, still cover the sidewalks of the older business thoroughfares.

If canals have vanished from the middle of the streets, long strips of greensward have taken their place in the residence quarter, turning to street-car rights-of-way where the traffic grows dense. You will never mistake Magazine Street for a thoroughfare in Indianapolis, and when you run up against a street sign bearing the name, "Tehontipoulas," you will not only recognize the fact that you are in an exotic town, but will sympathize with the policeman who, being told to write his report of an affray in that meandering road, said, "I guess it happened in Camp."

St. Charles Avenue is the great artery of the residential section. You enter it, as you begin everything in New Orleans, at Canal Street, and drive briefly through business blocks, past a circle where Gen. Robert E. Lee stands in dignified pose atop a Doric column, gazing afar toward the scenes of his long struggle.

The street broadens out here, and a green esplanade down the middle carries the street-car tracks. As you drive you pass cross-streets called after all the saints in the calendar, with here and there a name like Felicity Road or Goodchildren Street to relieve the monotony. Some houses of old-time architecture still survive on St. Charles Street, great rambling structures, perched on brick pillars out of the way of floods, painted the coolest white and green, the living rooms practically all on one floor, the whole set in verdant lawns and surrounded by magnolias and live oaks, with rhododendrons, oleanders, azaleas and a whole galaxy of brilliant flaming plants to set off the whole. But the old mansions are giving place

to the newer types of brick and stone, even these, however, presenting an appearance novel to northern eyes, of distinction because of their ample grounds and verdant setting.

After a drive of some three miles you come upon the dignified group of buildings housing Tulane University, which face Audubon Park, sloping away in flat but lovely green lawns and stately alleys of spreading oaks to the Mississippi River about two miles away. Allied to Tulane is the Sophie Newcomb Memorial College for Women, a part of which, a school of applied arts, is worth a column of description. The pottery turned out by students, to which is applied the art suggestion of the neighboring live oaks, oleanders and palmettos is widely known to art lovers. It is a distinctive art output of most distinctive city. On its city side Tulane is flanked and checked in further growth by the stately quadrangle of Loyola Institute, as its name implies, a Roman Catholic college.

The juxtaposition is symbolic. More completely than any other American state, Louisiana is divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, with the division in New Orleans favoring slightly the former. Among other effects of this religious division is a tendency in the Crescent City to be somewhat pagan in its pleasures. Puritanism finds but little manifestation either north or south of Canal Street.

The elaborate and expensive activities of the Mardi Gras derive quite as much of their support from the Anglo-Saxon as from the Latin element in the community, and if one is likely to find masquerade more abundant during the carnival in the narrow streets of the Vieux Carre, the chances are good that the major part of them came from the American section and have sought out the French town only because of an instinctive recognition of the fitness of that antiquated setting for the medieval mummery of the merry-makers.

However, the American side of the Crescent City is not without its provision for the pastimes of the pleasant day. In Audubon Park and the City Park are golf links, playable every day in the year so far as climate goes, but flat as a billiard table and hence lacking that "sporty" quality which every genuine golfer loves.

Links, however, are becoming commonplace in city parks. What is novel here is the biggest open air swimming pool I have ever seen, or that imagination could possibly construct. Unfortunately, the season for open-air bathing had not opened when I was there.

The great brick pool was divided by a partition down the center; one-half was filled with sparkling water, the other was dry. Either part was larger than any pool I had ever seen, and the spectacle when the whole is in use and filled with a joyous crowd of young amphibians, must be worth observing. Another pool of the same sort, though not quite as large, is in City Park, on the French side of Canal Street.

Two notable golf clubs are toward Lake Pontchartrain, and a yacht club on the shores of that body of water, all within half an hour's motoring of the business center, attest the fact that the residents of the Crescent City are not letting business wholly interfere with pleasure. It is true that to one who knew the ancient town some forty years ago there is an element of twentieth century bustle then lacking—at least in remembrance. But that is the fact everywhere—even in the northern cities of the United States which have little tradition of ancient leisure.

It is true, too, that in New Orleans the languid and easy-going Creole whom George W. Cable celebrated—thereby bringing himself into endless disfavor with New Orleans folk who detested being described as either languid or easy going—no longer appears as a prominent factor in the city's activities.

One has to cross Canal Street to find the few present-day representatives of the vague and shy young man "with a neat memorandum book with no memorandum in it," whom Cable depicted. You find the old Creole names in many places—often on the signs of great banking, shipping and commercial houses, but the Creole type has vanished.

Even the picturesque courtyards in the Vieux Carre have been seized upon by alert Americans and turned into tea gardens, gift shops, "little theaters," or women's clubs. And as for the ancient restaurants, they are all serving "oyster a la Rockefeller," when at least they should have been a la Jean Lafitte or Dominique You. But they are eminently edible, whatever their name, and so are bisque des escuisses and pompano en papillote. When one talks of things edible, however, one's thoughts stray south of Canal Street into territory alien to this story.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

THE familiar maxim, "It Pays to Advertise," is of doubtful application in Russia, because the demand for most manufactured goods is so great that advertising is rather in the nature of carrying coals to Newcastle. A mere announcement that textile or woollen goods are on sale is sufficient to attract a throng of excited buyers. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that a large share of Soviet advertising is devoted to such things as books, magazines and motion picture performances, where the buyers' demand is not so overwhelming. The motion picture theaters often work out quite ingenious advertising schemes. Thus the comedy, "The Night Express," was advertised by means of an imitation railroad car, carried around the city on a truck, and a new picture, taken by Russian cinema-photographers in China was heralded throughout the city by a truck decorated in Chinese fashion and accompanied by Chinese music.

The largest Moscow library has arranged a special exhibition in honor of Maxim Gorky, who is expected to return to Russia soon after a long stay in Italy. Here will be placed pictures of Gorky from his earliest years; specimens of his letters and manuscripts; figures representing the most successful presentations of his plays. From Italy Gorky has been keeping up a lively correspondence with young writers, and his articles on new Russian habits and literature are often printed in the Moscow newspapers.

Moscow's annual First of May celebration passed off with unusual brilliance this year. Apparently the funds appropriated for the occasion were larger than in previous years; and the nocturnal illuminations of the principal buildings, with thousands of lights in varied colors, were very effective. The huge military and civilian parade through the Red Square took place without incidents; the groups of oppositionists, who caused some scandal and confusion by organizing their own counter-demonstrations on the tenth anniversary of the Revolution last November, were not on hand to repeat these performances. Perhaps the chief discordant note in the celebration of this revolutionary holiday was the rich harvest of private profit which was reaped by the bearded ivoschiks, or cabmen, who exploited to the fullest limit their monopoly of means of transportation, since no trams or autobuses were operating. The ivoschiks massed themselves in solid phalanxes in front of the city railroad stations and demanded from ten to fifteen rubles for trips which would ordinarily cost three or four.

A final agreement for the publication of the first complete and authoritative edition of Tolstoy's work has been reached between the head of the State Publishing Company and Vladimir Chertkov, one of Tolstoy's closest friends and his literary executor. According to the contract, Mr. Chertkov will turn over all Tolstoy's writings to the State Publishing Company, which will subsidize their publication in a series of over ninety volumes, these

to include much unpublished material, especially in the shape of letters and diaries. A commission which numbers among its members the Commissar for Education, Anatole Lunacharsky, guarantees the fullness and authenticity of the publication. Each volume will be provided with a footnote stating Tolstoy's opposition to copyright and granting to anyone who desires to do so, the right to republish his works.

A marked improvement in the relations between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia is expected to result from the recent visit of Amanullah Khan to Moscow, Leningrad and other parts of the Republic. The visit was accompanied by much ceremony, and to an observer furnished an interesting object lesson regarding the almost universal appeal of the spectacular to the masses.

A spring visitor to Moscow was Joseph Wood Krutch, dramatic editor of the New York Nation, and lecturer at Columbia University. Mr. Krutch, who visited as many theaters as possible during his short stay in Moscow, expressed surprise at the varied types of dramatic production which may be seen here. He was impressed by the fact that Moscow has not only many individual theaters, but many distinctive styles of acting and stage production.

The Persian word "Pahlavi," meaning ruler, has been pressed into service by the Soviet newspapers as a title for the King of Afghanistan, in connection with his visit to Russia. As an Oriental title it may be taken for granted that it fully satisfies the royal guest, while it has the additional advantage of being unfamiliar to the masses of Soviet readers, who might be perplexed or offended at frequent complimentary references to a "king" or "emperor."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Houdon Anniversary"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: An editorial in the Monitor for May 15 entitled, "The Houdon Anniversary," contained the sentence, "So popular have his (Houdon's) works become that in 1912 a bust of his little daughter sold at Paris for \$30,000." Permit me to call your attention to the fact that this same bust of Houdon's daughter, Sabine, was sold in New York only a few weeks ago for \$245,000. It formed a part of the well-known Gary collection, which was sold at auction at the American Art Galleries. It was purchased by a firm of art-dealers, who had been instructed to buy it for Mrs. Harkness. The bust was one of the principal features of this great sale, and called forth spirited bidding on the part of Sir Joseph Duveen and others. New York, N. Y. Lewis Rex Miller.